The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LONDON TIMES' FOREIGN NEWS.

Greek Chamber Clears Up Large Quantity of Old Business Left Over from Last Session.

NAVY BUDGET IN SPAIN.

Reports from Cape Town Deny That Any Cruelty Was Shown to Boer Prisoners by British.

OPORTO PLAGUE GROWS LESS

The Times

LONDON.

TUESDAY (4 A. M.), DECEMBER 12.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

ATHENS (Monday).—The Greek Chamber met today in extraordinary session to vote on next year's budget and various reforms that were not passed at the last regular session, and a few other measures.

Oporto Plague Record.

OPORTO (Sunday).—Last week there was one fresh case of plague besides three deaths of the previous cases. The totals are now 281 cases and 101 deaths.

Colenso Bridge Gone.

FRERE CAMP (Monday).—The explosion at Colenso yesterday was due probably to the final destruction of the railway bridge by blowing up the stone piers.

It was not a wagon bridge, as was at first supposed.

Mobilization Near Hainan.

HONGKONG (Monday)—Tong King journals report the mobilization of infantry and artillery, with Hainan as their objective. A writer in the Courier Dhaiphong suggests that in the event of further opposition at Kwanchauwan the French should bombard Canton.

Naval Bill Meets Opposition.

MADRID (Monday)—The naval vote, in spite of the reduction of only a little more than 3,000,000 pesetas, which has been effected on the original estimates, met with vigorous obstruction in the Chamber, and unfortunately the example of Maura, whose able criticism on the vote from a technical and practical standpoint was only too well founded, was not followed by the other leaders of the opposition, and the subsequent debate degenerated into a simple attack upon the government amendment, put forward by the Liberal party, and this having been rejected by 131 to 83 the naval vote may be considered virtually safe.

Hofmeyr Sees Little Hope.

CAPE TOWN (Sunday)—Mr. Hofmeyr, in a conversation, while refusing to give an opinion as to which would be the best settlement after the war, on the ground that he had already given the view that there never ought to have been any interference with the republics, thought annexation was most probable and certainly the most honest course to pursue, as any independence that was left could only be a pretense.

With reference to the constant charges published in the Dutch organ, Onsland, directly or in letters to the editor, of the alleged ill-treatment of Boer prisoners and the wounded after the battle of Modder River by their conveyance in open trucks under a burning sun without food, upon inspection the trucks in question were found to be covered with canvas side awnings, designed by Major Girouard for British soldiers, and were found in the Soudan to be the coolest and most convenient and carried only prisoners and wounded, and all the ambulance trains were the same as those used for our own troops.

How Gatacre Was Entrapped.

MOLTENO (Sunday noon).—Gatacre's force at Stromberg consisted of about 2,500 men. They attacked the Boer position at 4 o'clock in the morning. Owing to errors of the guides and other accidents the attack was delivered against the wrong part of the enemy's position, where the hill was quite impregnable.

The troops were obliged to retire and did so in admirable order. The retirement of the infantry from the hill across the cornfield on the flat has never been surpassed during the peace maneuvers.

Subsequently, owing to the fatigue of the men, having been under arms for sixteen hours before the fight, and having made a long and trying march, some disorder ensued, which was augmented by the constant shell fire from the heights.

The British artillery occupied successive positions by batteries throughout the retirement, thus averting a more complete disaster. The casualties are still unknown. One gun was overturned and abandoned.

Gun Practice at Modder.

MODDER RIVER (Sunday).—We have been shelling the Magersfontein kopjes at the eastern end of the Spytfontein range. Beginning at 4:15 this afternoon the naval gun made excellent practice at 7,000 yards, shelling the Boer western position. The howitzer battery, with half of another battery, followed from the right. Lyddite and common shells were used in both. The effect of the lyddite was extraordinary, the projectiles throwing up clouds of ironstone dust extending two and three hundred yards and visible for ten miles. Many Boers were cut off from retreat on Douglas by the artillery fire and retired into the kopjes, which were apparently one mile in depth. The range terminates on the east with an abrupt saddlerock 150 feet high. The Boer intrenchments run around the whole front of the position two miles long, due east and west.

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

FOREIGN.

Von Bülow's speech in Reichstag defined Germany's policy as one of expansion. Strong navy necessary to prevent attack, although policy of peace precluded offensive operations on Germany's part.—Hohenlohe announced that naval bill proposes doubling number of battleships and cruisers and disbanding coast defense squadron.

Count de Dion refused to take oath at French conspiracy trial, row followed, one Judge threatened prisoner with fists, Cailly insulted Judges, and President suspended séance in disorder.

Sagasta told Cortes European respect for Queen Regent was responsible for keeping Spain intact during the war.

Isvolsky, appointed Russian Ambassador to Japan, is expected to overcome British prestige with Mikado.

Egypt will clear out vegetable growth obstructing Nile; will increase cotton yield.

Colonial Minister Decrais indorsed Delcassé's anti-expansion policy for France.

Clemenceau sees in Mercier's entry into Senate threat of military dictatorship.

Italian soldier arrested for selling model of gun to foreign agent.

Spanish naval budget likely to pass.

Shah will visit Europe in the spring.

Lord Curzon arrived at Lucknow.

Pope Leo confined to his room.

LOCAL.

City Council authorized Mayor to name special Committee on Street Railroads; referred report of special commission on lowering tunnels; referred ordinances for north and south boulevard link and for a new South Side boulevard system; took steps to invite competition in street lighting.

Committee of Bureau of Associated Charities recommended, to rid city of tramps and beggars, that free lodgings in police stations be discontinued and all professional vagrants be arrested.

Commissioner McGann proposes to fill the Illinois and Michigan Canal from Robey street to the city limits as soon as the Drainage Canal is done and the Bridgeport pumps stop running.

Local physicians denied Countess Schimmelmann's statement that tramps die in Chicago hospitals of heart disease induced by hunger.

Illinois Manufacturers' association discussed street paving at its annual meeting. Thomas J. Moran defended trade combinations. C. A. Piamondon elected President.

Mrs. Lucy Flower says no boy, save depraved criminal, should be sent to Worthy School. Boys there teach each other crime.

Newark man arrested on charge of intricate and clever scheme to swindle would-be borrowers of money on real estate.

Mary Melando testified Molineux had the kind of paper used in Barnet correspondence.

At Justice Prindiville's request City Prosecutor gave a prisoner money to buy whisky.

Gang of boys accused of burglary found in luxuriously furnished den.

William Giffin again placed in charge of Chicago Normal School.

Religious congress opens today at Sinai Temple.

New Northwestern "L" ordinance nearly finished.

T. Benton Leiter died in Maryland, insane.

DOMESTIC.

Four persons indicted in Federal Court on charge of conspiracy with ex-Captain Carter to defraud government.

Milwaukee street railway tried to break up meeting to protest against franchise.

Michigan clergyman fought fist fight with saloonkeeper in interests of reform.

Mrs. Sanderson's maid testified that former gave husband powdered glass.

Illinois State tax rate will be 42 cents on each $100—a reduction.

Heavy snowfall throughout the West.

POLITICS.

Senator Foraker said Committee on Resolutions at Republican national convention received financial plank back from Hanna without word "gold."

Hamilton club committee starts for Washington today to try to get the Republican convention for Chicago.

Governor Tanner's friends in Thirteenth Ward fighting Senator Dan A. Campbell.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on currency bill began in House. Dolliver, in his speech, recalled Bryan's prophecy that gold standard would cause universal fall of prices, and asked if any man would say Bryan knew what he was talking about. No one rose, although there had been many previous interruptions.

Mason spoke in Senate favoring resolutions of sympathy with Boers.

Congressman Lorimer introduced bill to establish postal savings banks.

Official report opposes proposed protection of Ohio River's banks.

Movement to reduce expenses of Congressional funerals.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Pretoria reported capture of 672 of Gatacre's men near Stormberg and fifty other British at Modder River Sunday.

Consult Harris of Lourenzo Marquez will relieve Macrum at Pretoria until Hay's arrival.

Mafeking garrison sends out armored train daily and Boers shell town; slight damage.

British official reports of losses: Killed, 566; wounded, 2,227; captured, 1,977.

Lord Mayor of Dublin protested against Transvaal war.

Two Americans detained at Queenstown as Boer spies.

Methuen expects battle at Magersfontein.

Ladysmith garrison on half rations.

Gatacre severely criticised.

Skirmish near Colenso.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Filipinos deserted Olangapo and Subig on Grant's approach. Marines from Baltimore and Oregon occupied port as naval station.

Reported recall of Governor General Brooke from Cuba; Wood to succeed him.

Commander E. P. Wood, who commanded Petrel during battle of Manila, died.

Sixty-one new naval vessels under construction or in hands of designers.

Philippine ports efficiently garrisoned will be opened for commerce.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Stock Exchange crusade against bucket-shopping will go on tomorrow. Junior member of Ware & Leland expected to be before governors. Board of Trade Bucket-shop committee scrutinized lists of private wire correspondents.

Neither Governor Pingree nor Mayor Maybury was allowed to welcome American Federation of Labor to Detroit. President Gompers estimated membership at 1,500,000, increase of 2,264 unions and 144,282 members last year.

Raid of bears in Wall street caused enormous declines that might have led to panic had not big bankers supported market. Small speculators closed out.

H. C. Frick will build steel plants near Pittsburg, Chicago, and Superior and on Atlantic seaboard. Carnegie may sell out.

J. D. Rockefeller Jr. is said to have made $1,000,000 speculating in leather stock.

SPORTING.

Chicago ball club negotiating with Pittsburg and Boston for new players. Long may be secured. League meeting begins today.

PREACHER IN PRIZE FIGHT

HAS A FRIENDLY "GO" WITH A SALOONKEEPER.

The Rev. J. J. Axtell of Royal Oak, a Suburb of Detroit, Explains Why He Entered the Ring with Gus Dondero and Also Why He Is of the Opinion That His Action Was Right—He Surprises the Spectators by His Fistic Skill.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. J. Axtell, pastor of the Congregational Church at Royal Oak, a suburb, and a leader in a great reform movement there, accepted the challenge of Gus Dondero, proprietor of the Royal Oak House, for a five-round "go" with the gloves, and the "mill" was quietly pulled of Saturday night, the result being declared a draw. Axtell weighed 135 pounds and his opponent 165.

The "mill" was the result of the Rev. Mr. Axtell's efforts to make the saloonkeepers obey the law in regard to selling liquor to minors and after legal hours.

His opponents learned that he had once been a teacher of the art of boxing and the use of the foils. The fight was arranged by friends of Dondero, who threatened to ride Mr. Axtell out of town on a rail if he showed the white feather.

After much coaxing, the preacher agreed to have a friendly go with Dondero, who was seconded by Albert Hupert, a saloonkeeper, while Axtell's corner was occupied by R. J. Kenney, in whose barn the contest took place. Dondero was favorite, because of his greater weight, and the outcome was a surprise and disappointment to the score of spectators who were present. Neither party carried away any marks, although the preacher got a hard blow on the nose, and in turn landed a left hook on Dondero's jaw that floored the man.

Mr. Axtell preached his sermon yesterday morning just as if nothing had happened.

Statement by the Minister.

In a statement today Mr. Axtell said:

"I am comparatively well known throughout the State as a lecturer and an authority on anthropology, having made a study of men in all their relations, graduated from a leading institution, and being a member of societies organized to study social relations and psychological conditions.

"During the years of study I have tried nearly every system of reform. True, this has cost me a fortune and I have not been well satisfied with the usual method and movements of reform.

"The position which I now occupy is not of my own choosing, but was brought about by learning that they were furnishing beer to a man whom I had given money to buy his Sunday's groceries, and whose children the ladies of our society had been clothing. He it was who took me into the saloon on Sunday evening, Nov. 19 last, claiming that they were not at all bad places, and that I would find the leading officials enjoying a social glass. This I could not believe until I entered and saw them with my own eyes. I then called for and secured a glass of beer and a bottle of whisky cocktail.

"After taking it to the church I left it in the hands of the church officials for action, and the W. C. T. U. had Mrs. Law, a temperance worker, come and speak in behalf of the cause at a union meeting. The matter was apparently closed until two weeks ago Saturday night, when Dr. McDonald came to the house and said that he would expect me to furnish his Sunday dinner, as Mr. Dondero, so he claimed, had refused to open his hotel on Sunday, and referred him to me, stating that I was going to open a Sunday lunch counter for the accommodation of his guests. I informed the gentleman of his mistake, and also that he had been fooled.

"A few days after I learned that there was a movement on foot to drive me out of town, as the saloonkeepers and those who wished accommodations felt that I had interfered with their business. Indeed, there seemed no other way for them to open up their saloons, as I had a clear case against them. In fact, the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Rockwell, had written me and I had seen him.

Gets the Challenge to Fight.

"Thus the matter rested until day before yesterday, when a man came to the house and informed me that Gus Dondero had called me to account strongly in Al Hupert's saloon a few minutes before, and that there was no telling what might happen to me if I did not prove my ability to defend myself, as a rumor was afloat that I had been a teacher of physical culture at college and was reputed to be an expert with the foils, pistols, and gloves.

"Not desiring to slug me on the street, Gus Dondero had made the declaration that he would make me prove my skill or show the white feather, and as gloves would not hurt much if I had the reputed skill I would be man enough to give him an opportunity to meet me in a friendly bout for points.

"I treated the matter lightly, went to Detroit on business, and did not return until after 8 o'clock, when I met on nearing the house a couple of men who informed me that I was wanted at town, and, that a meeting had been arranged and a place prepared, and a quiet, respectable boxing contest was expected. I told them that I was always willing to meet a gentleman in a gentlemanly way, but that I preferred, it being so late, not to do so at that time. They insisted that it was only a friendly bout, and gave me no rest until after 10 o'clock, different ones coming to the house every few minutes asking for me. They insisted that if I refused they would ride me out of town on a rail as a coward.

"The result of it all was that I finally went with them and gave them satisfaction. More will follow, as they seem determined to stir the matter up."

RIOTOUS FRANCHISE MEETING.

Friends of Milwaukee Street Railway Company Try to Break Up Public Gathering and Police Interfere.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A riot was almost precipitated at a mass-meeting called to protest against the pending street railway ordinance at the North Side Turner Hall tonight.

The street railway company brought carloads of men to the hall. William Greenslade, assistant superintendent of the road, marshaled the mob. He was assisted by Claim Agent Meinhard, Inspector Bell, Assistant Bookkeeper John Dewerth, George Kummerlein, and other employés of the street railway company.

The disturbance which the crowd raised was so great that the police when called on could not quiet it. Lieutenant Miller sent a wagonload of officers, who distributed themselves through the meeting. The Captains of police quietly served notice on the leaders of the street railway company's "gang" that they were there for business and would arrest the entire crowd unless order prevailed. This was when Robert Mild, the first speaker, attempted to address the meeting. Mild was hooted until it was impossible to hear him.

MR. FORAKER'S STATEMENT.

He Discusses the Gold Plank in the St. Louis Platform—Conference Members Silent.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Senator Foraker today, telling of his controversy with H. H. Kohlsaat regarding the gold plank at St. Louis, said:

"My connection with the matter concerns only my position as Chairman of the Committee of the convention which drew up the platform. If Mr. Kohlsaat had a conference with certain of the President's friends regarding the financial plank that is something of which I can know nothing. I have shown that a resolution was referred back by our committee to Mr. Hanna and returned by him without the word 'gold' in it. Mr. Kohlsaat's controversy, therefore, is between himself and Senator Hanna as to why the latter did not report to us the resolution as agreed upon at the conference.

"If Mr. Kohlsaat succeeded in forcing the President and Mr. Hanna to agree to the use of the word 'gold,' that is a matter for them. It did not concern the committee of which I was chairman, as the resolution to which he refers was not submitted to us in that form.

"His statement, in effect, is that Senator Hanna, Governor Merriam, Senator Proctor, and others did not want the word 'gold' in the platform and he forced them to accept it.

"The committee of the convention received a draft of a resolution from Senator Hanna which was not the one referred to by Mr. Kohlsaat, and the resolution we finally reported was made up by our committee, as I have already explained."

Senator Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Census Director Merriam, and Senator Proctor, four of the seven men mentioned by Mr. Kohlsaat as having participated in the conference at St. Louis, are in Washington. They have all declined to make any statements over their signatures or be interviewed on the subject, and say they have not authorized any statement. One of their number said pointedly:

"Mr. Kohlsaat, in effect, charges that a majority of that conference was opposed to the declaration for the gold standard. He owes it to us to mention the names. So far as I know we were all gold men from the beginning."

A statement was sent to THE TRIBUNE bureau tonight which purports to be inspired by one or more of the gentlemen named, but it was not signed by any of them, and, as indicated, they have positively declined to permit the use of their names for any such purpose.

POWDERED GLASS FOR HUSBAND

Mrs. Sanderson's Maid Gives Alleged Details of Plot to Murder Aged Michigan Man.

Marshall, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—When the case of attempted murder against Mrs. Marie Butterfield Sanderson was resumed today, Mary Robertson, Mrs. Sanderson's maid, gave alleged details of the attempt to kill the aged Sanderson with powdered glass. As a climax to the testimony the young woman collapsed, but will be called again.

The witness said that Mrs. Sanderson was frequently absent overnight, and one night came back intoxicated. Mrs. Sanderson once said, the witness declared: "I did not marry him for love, but for money. I kept company with a young doctor and would have married him long ago had he had money."

"Mrs. Sanderson spoke of poison," went on the witness, "and said that she would give him something that would fix him, saying: 'I can hardly tolerate him at my table, the old miser! Think of winter coming on and being shut in four walls with him! I will fix him with ground glass. I know of women who have fed their husbands glass and at the post-mortem examinations it could not be detected.'"

The next morning, the witness averred, Mrs. Sanderson went out in the yard and gathered some old bottles, which she broke with a hammer and took to the cellar, saying: "Perhaps, Marie, you think this awful, but I don't think of it any more than eating my breakfast."

"She told me to make porridge in the morning while she ground glass in an old spicemill," said the witness. "Then she dished out the porridge, placing a couple of spoonfuls on a saucer and then a teaspoonful of ground glass, then more porridge. This she did for two weeks."

MAY BE RECALL OF BROOKE.

Washington Rumor That the General Has Been Relieved of His Command in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—There is a story current tonight that a telegram recalling General Brooke was sent to him today. Adjutant General Corbin says that he has not heard of any such dispatch. It is quite well understood, however, that General Brooke is to be relieved of his command within the next few weeks.

The program is believed to be the return of General Leonard Wood to Santiago after he is confirmed as Major General. Then General Brooke will be recalled, but not superseded in any way, as General Wood will become the Civil Governor of Cuba, and the army will be under his orders as such, as well as by virtue of his rank as Major General.

So far as the War department is concerned, the relief of General Brooke will be merely in order to substitute civil for military control, and there will be no imputation whatever upon him. It is well understood, however, that Generals Lee, Ludlow, Wilson, and Wood have all had serious differences with the commanding General of Cuba, and that the friction has reached a point where the establishment of some sort of civil control has become absolutely necessary.

General Wood has been chosen as Civil Governor because of his splendid record at Santiago and the confidence he has inspired among the Cubans. It was on his suggestion that the troops in Cuba were reduced by 20 per cent and the remainder used entirely as a reserve police force. They will not be called upon until the local authorities, generally natives, have demonstrated their inability to maintain order.

HARPER'S HOUSE QUARANTINED.

Four-Year-Old Son of President of the University of Chicago Is Ill of Scarlet Fever.

The residence of President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago was quarantined yesterday. Paul Harper, the President's 4-year-old son, is ill of scarlet fever. Dr. Harper will reside temporarily at the Quadrangle club, and Samuel, the eldest son, at the Alpha Delta Phi chapter house. Mrs. Harper is the only member of the family remaining in the quarantined house. The authorities have taken such precautions that a spread of the disease is not feared on the university quadrangle.

TO RID CITY OF TRAMPS.

BUREAU OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES STARTS THE MOVEMENT.

Special Committee, After Exhaustive Research, Recommends Closing of Police Stations as Free Lodging Places and Arrest of All Professional Vagrants—Substance of the Report—Letters from Experts—Test of Work.

The Bureau of Associated Charities is determined to drive tramps and beggars out of Chicago. A special committee, consisting of Superintendent E. P. Bicknell, Thomas Kane, the Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, William A. Giles, Professor C. R. Henderson, Graham Taylor, and Wilber F. Messer, appointed last June, after studying the subject for six months, has recommended to the Executive committee of the bureau the closing of police stations as free lodging-houses and the arrest of all professional wanderers.

Superintendent Bicknell said yesterday: "Chicago is starting on another winter as a harbor and a nest for tramps. The Police department is fostering the evil it fights by throwing open the stations to tramps. Vagrants are flocking to Chicago to spend the winter and prey on and scatter disease through the holiday crowds. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities have closed their doors to the tramps, and they flock to Chicago."

Substance of Report.

The report of the committee, which includes letters from accepted authorities on the question, is exhaustive. The committee visited most of the cities in the United States and studied methods of handling tramps and had correspondence with noted students of tramps and tramp life. According to the report, statistics show that in 1898 139,578 free lodgings were furnished "on the hard floors of police stations," while the Relief and Aid society's superior accommodations, where a return of manual labor was required, were called on only 8,361 times. Mendicancy, crime, disease, and draining of charitable resources of the community are pointed out as obvious results of permitting the army of non-resident idle men to infest the city with practically no restrictions. The report says that the discontinuance of free lodgings in police stations in other cities has laid slight extra burdens on charitable societies and has driven the tramp evil out of those communities to a great extent.

Josiah Flynt, the student of tramp life, wrote to the committee: "Tramps do not like work and if they had to work on reaching Chicago, both they and the community would be benefited. I think the work would have a tendency to frighten tramps away. Wherever there is a stone pile for tramps and they are made to work on it, professional beggars are comparatively scarce."

Joseph A. Riis of New York wrote advocating the work test and elimination or neutralizing of cheap lodging-houses.

The committee urges the municipal authorities to assume the responsibility of dealing with this subject. It recommends that the bureau, instead of establishing a work test and shelter, use as far as possible facilities for work and shelter maintained by other agencies and announces agreements to that end with the Salvage Warehouse of the Salvation Army, the Workingmen's Home, and the Relief and Aid society.

Dispute Countess Schimmelmann.

Speaking of Countess Schimmelmann's New York speech, in which she contrasted Chicago unfavorably with New York, Superintendent Bicknell said: "She is a good woman, but emotional. If she came to Chicago with a larger yacht and advertised herself, she might feed 100,000 persons instead of 50,000. Tramps would come 1,000 miles to eat. The comparison of Chicago with New York is unfair. Chicago is feeding the tramps driven out of New York."

Countess Schimmelmann's statement in her New York speech that 80 out of every 100 tramps who die in Chicago hospitals die of heart disease resulting from hunger is laughed at by hospital physicians. Dr. Hunter of the Cook County Hospital said: "The statement is so absurd it is hardly worth noticing. Causes of heart disease are hereditary, or the results of excesses. The number of cases of death from actual starvation in the Cook County Hospital is extremely small."

Dr. J. B. Murphy of Alexian Brothers' Hospital said: "There is no foundation for such a statement. In our public institutions, and I include Dunning, with which I am familiar, there is not one case where it can be shown that death resulted from starvation, unless in some malignant disease which prevents the patient from taking food."

Dr. John A. Robison, attending physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, said: "The Countess must be crazy. I never heard of a death from heart disease that resulted from starvation. The poorer classes are even less apt to die of heart disease than any other."

DENIES THE RIGHTS OF LAW.

Soren D. Thorson, Who Has Not Yet "Christened" Himself, Presents His Theories to Judge Carter.

Soren D. Thorson, a venireman, told Judge Carter yesterday that he would be useless as a juror because he did not believe that the law of the land had any right to settle disputes between man and man.

"Man should obey the natural law and preserve his own rights and not infringe on the rights of others," he said. "Obedience to the law of nature, which is the law of God, will do away with all need of the interference of man's laws."

"If you do not believe in the law by what right do you hold your property?" asked the Judge.

"I pay taxes."

"What do you call yourself?"

"I have not christened myself yet. I am going to leave this country and renounce my allegiance."

"You are dismissed from the panel," said Judge Carter. "And if you are looking for a country where there are no laws to hamper you I am afraid you will have to journey to the Antarctic regions."

Thorson is a native of Sweden and lives at 619 North Hoyne avenue.

LIQUOR BOUGHT FOR PRISONER.

City Prosecutor Furnishes Money at Justice Prindiville's Request—Action Causes Stir in W. C. T. U. Officers.

John Kelly, 65 years old, broken down in health, no residence, was furnished with 20 cents by City Prosecutor Scully yesterday at the request of Justice Prindiville, and whisky was purchased with the money. Kelly had been arrested for intoxication.

"I'll go to the bridewell," said the old man, "but I know I'll die before I get there. But get me a drink of whisky, your Honor, and I'll be satisfied."

A policeman bought the liquor, and after Kelly drank it he was taken to prison.

The incident caused a stir among the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and it is probable they will bring the matter to the attention of Mayor Harrison in the form of a letter of protest.

FIGHT FOR CONVENTION OPENS.

Philadelphia and New York Men Reach the National Capital—Chicago Delegates Expected Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Delegations from Philadelphia and New York have arrived here to make a fight for the Republican national convention.

Members of the committee say the battle is really between Philadelphia and Chicago, with the chances decidedly in favor of the Western metropolis.

R. C. Kerens of St. Louis arrived here today. This does not mean that city is in the fight in real earnest, but only a perfunctory effort will be made to secure the convention for the Queen City.

The Chicago committee is expected to arrive here Wednesday. It will begin its campaign immediately, and by Friday, when the National committee meets, the members will have made up their minds whether the convention will go to Philadelphia or Chicago.

The New York committee is a strong one and comes well prepared to give assurances to the National committeemen that the metropolis is ready to do all that is required in the way of transportation, hotel accommodations, a hall with proper ventilation, in which the speakers can be heard in every section of it.

The Philadelphians have not been losing any time in the matter of preparations, and the fact that the race is practically narrowed down to two cities has had the effect of making them redouble their efforts. All the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the convention have been pledged, and while Philadelphia is not so well off so far as a hall is concerned, the hotel and transportation facilities are ample for caring for large crowds.

If the Chicago committee can show to the satisfaction of the National committee that $60,000 will be furnished by the citizens of Chicago it is almost certain the convention will go there, as the committeemen are generally favorable. They know well the ability of Chicago to take care of a large gathering, and there will not be the slightest trouble about a suitable hall, transportation facilities, and hotel accommodations.

It is a matter of some regret among the members of the committee that Chicago has not manifested any enthusiasm over the matter, and it is quite certain if the fight on the part of Chicago had been begun earlier the Lake City would now have almost positive assurances the convention will be held there.

As it is, however, it has distanced all competitors except Philadelphia, and from present appearances when the vote is taken Chicago will secure the prize.

POPE GRANTS RARE PRIVILEGE.

Most August Sacrament May Be Exposed for Adoration Dec. 31, 1899 and 1900.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Mgr. Martinelli has just received from Rome a document in which the Pope grants to the Catholics of the world an unusual privilege in connection with the celebration of the year 1900. It concludes as follows:

"Therefore, in order that the year 1900, which is about to begin, and which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will usher in a far more happy century, may, by the aid of God and his only begotten son, our Savior, have an auspicious opening, and may close after a prosperous course, his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., graciously grants that on the 31st of December, both of the year which is now ending and of the year about to begin, at midnight, in churches and chapels where the most holy eucharist is kept, according to the prudent judgment of the Ordinary, the most august sacrament may be exposed for adoration; and he grants, also, the permission to say or to sing, in the presence of the eucharist thus exposed, and at that hour, one holy mass of the feast of the circumcision and the octave of Christmas.

"Moreover, he grants to the faithful the special privilege of receiving holy communion at the same time, either during or outside the celebration of the mass."

BRUMBY'S CONDITION WORSE.

Crisis Reached in the Illness of Dewey's Flag Lieutenant—Patient Becomes Unconscious.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The condition of Lieutenant Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag Lieutenant, changed for the worse late tonight. He became unconscious toward midnight. A consultation of physicians was held and a telegram was sent summoning a Baltimore physician, who is a specialist on fevers of the kind with which the Lieutenant is suffering. The patient is threatened with hemorrhages. Mrs. Haywood, a sister of the sick officer, is at his bedside.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1899.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Snow, much colder, high northerly winds.
Sun rises at 7:19; sets at 4:29.
Moon sets at 2:40 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 London Times' News and Views.
Preacher in a Prize Fight.
Plan to Get Rid of Tramps.
Von Buelow on German Policy.
2 Buller Moves; Boers Retreat.
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Russia's New Move in Japan.
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Chicago Trying for New Players.
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5 General News of New York.
Successful Raid on Stocks.
Manufacturers Hold Meeting.
7 Open Ports in Philippines.
Dolliver Sounds the Keynote.
Plan to Rival Carnegie.
8 Worthy School No Reformatory.
10 Crusade Against Bucket-Shopping.
12 Federation of Labor Meeting.

Pages. Pages.
5 Courts. 8 Society.
6 Editorial. 9 Commercial.
8 Literature. 9 Insurance.
8 Short Story. 10 Lake Marine.
8 Footsey.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GIBRALTAR	...Ems	.....
NEW YORK	...Amsterdam	.....

VON BUELOW ON GERMAN POLICY.

Empire Will Not Be Aggressor in Any Case, but Is Not to Be Pushed Aside by Other Nations.

TO DOUBLE ITS NAVY.

Minister Predicts Entire Rearrangement of World Powers by Rapidly Moving Modern Progress.

ADVISES MIDDLE COURSE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Old Parliamentarians pronounce today's Reichstag session unparalleled because of the fact that Ministers only spoke. Four of the Kaiser's advisers secured the floor, two of them speaking twice. It was one of Minister von Bülow's best days. At the opening of the session he briefly outlined the Samoan agreements and asked for an adjournment of the detailed discussion until the American Senate acts.

Little attention was given while Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Treasury, explained the budget, but absolute quiet reigned instantly when Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, in the name of the allied governments, announced that a naval bill was in preparation.

To Double German Fleet.

The new bill, he said, proposes doubling the battleship and cruiser fleet and the dissolution of the coast defense squadron.

The bill will give the Reichstag a free hand in voting the naval estimate from year to year, and that 780,000,000 marks of the total cost will be provided by loans, Baron Thielmann estimating the annual increase of the current naval estimates at about 10,000,000 marks, so that the naval expenditures at the end of the sixteen-year period, when the new navy is completed, will be 160,000,000 marks more than it is now.

Von Buelow Unhampered.

The Radicals, who burned their fingers several times before when they attempted to interrupt or confuse Von Bülow, today contented themselves with ironical calls of "Hear."

Von Bülow, whose task it was to be champion of the measure, never showed off better than he did today. He rapidly sketched the aims of German foreign politics in broad outlines, reserving the detailed declarations for answers to expected interpellations.

He found time also to rap "old Germany," typified by a night-capped "Michel," and to coin one or two good phrases to serve other speakers in the future as currency.

Objects to Inactivity.

With justifiable pride the Foreign Minister decorated his hat with the plumes won in former diplomatic jousts, and he protested against the notion that one can win new colonies by seating one's self, cigar in mouth, before a map of the world and then chalking off on it new coaling stations, colonies, and spheres of influence.

Contemplates No Partition.

Von Bülow spoke of the government's position as being between the quixotic pan-Germanic union and the anti-Semites and the like who cry forward and the Radicals who cry back, and expressly disavowing antagonistic plans of every description.

On this point the Foreign office official gives positive assurances that in this disavowal is particularly included Professor Schmoller's declaration that Central and South America are waiting for division among the European powers.

These rumors, he said, are inspired by newspapers which often have rather prominently insisted that the Americans have abandoned the Monroe doctrine. Nevertheless, one can believe the Foreign office assurance that Germany has no intention of anticipating events by proclaiming the existence of the Latin-American question.

Goes Back Three Centuries.

Von Bülow began his argument with a historical survey, saying that in the sixteenth century the Spaniards and the Portuguese divided the new worlds; in the seventeenth the Dutch, French, and English struggled for supremacy, while the Germans broke one another's heads. In the eighteenth the English stripped the Dutch and the French of most of their gains. In the nineteenth England built up the greatest empire since Rome, while France was established on a firm footing in north Africa and the far east, and Russian ambition for a Pacific outlet had been gratified.

Affairs Move Faster Now.

Sketching over the Japanese and Spanish wars, Von Bülow said that diplomatists used to have twenty-five or fifty years in which to study a single question, while nowadays the difficulties become acute within a few months and changes occur with kaleidoscopic rapidity.

New Division of World at Hand.

A new division of the earth was at hand just as a hundred years ago, and there was going to be a greater Germany, alongside of a greater Britain and a Nouvelle France.

This remark elicited the applause of the pan-Germanic delegate, Hasse, whereupon the Radicals laughed. "Your amusement does not disturb me in the least," Von Bülow said. "We cannot and will not permit other powers to go over to the order of the day over the head of the German people."

On the whole, this had not happened hitherto, he continued, and Germany had easily reached an agreement with France on certain individualized colonial questions, and Russian friendliness was fully returned.

"President McKinley," he said, "recently emphasized the good relations existing be-

tween us and America with a warmth which rejoices us sincerely.

"Germany has no designs against Japan, and as far as England is concerned we are ready and willing on a basis of complete mutuality to live in peace and union."

Must Guard Against Attack.

The present political situation he described as favorable to preparation for coming storms, as nobody could anticipate, and at sea, as on the land, Germany must be prepared against surprises, and she requires a fleet strong enough to meet an attack from any source. He underscored the word "attack," and said that for Germany its peaceful policy precluded any offensive operations on her part.

Navy Part of Progress.

He could not tell all that he knew, but the events in two hemispheres had proven the Reichstag's wisdom in voting the naval increase two years ago and that Germany could not maintain its position in the world alongside of England, America, France, and Russia without further exertions.

After Von Tirpitz and Baron Thielmann had explained the technical and financial parts of the problem, Dr. Lieber, without betraying the Center's position, moved an adjournment.

This was done in order to give the Reichstag time for reflection and the motion prevailed.

The Foreign office explains Von Bülow's prophecy of an approaching redivision of the world as being quite general in its application, and that as civilization progresses the strong nations grow stronger and the weak nations weaker, and nations once flourishing sometimes prove no longer able to resist outside influences.

Miquel Politically Dead.

Finance Minister Miquel seems to realize that he is on his last political legs. The Freisinnige Zeitung's story that Miquel, while at Wilhelmshohe before the canal bill was defeated, advised the Kaiser not to dissolve the Landtag but to threaten the delegates holding official positions with decapitation, has elicited an unfeeling remark from Miquel's main journalistic support, the Kreuzzeitung, which said it saw no reason for further defending him.

Stung by the general attack from all sides, Minister Miquel today publishes a letter denying all the reports in one gulp, but shields himself behind his official position by not relating the course of events accurately.

Samoa Dismissed Briefly.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—During the debate on the estimates in the Reichstag today, Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, reiterated the terms of the various agreements for partitioning Samoa between the United States and Germany, for repealing the Samoa act, and for submitting to arbitration the losses resulting from unjustifiable military action upon the part of officers belonging to either of the three states.

He said that after assent of the United States Senate and the Bundesrath bills ratifying the treaty would be submitted. In the meanwhile he hoped the Reichstag would not discuss the matter. He added that no increase in next year's imperial budget would arise from the supplemental estimates for Samoa.

Hohenlohe Outlines Plan.

Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, then announced that the federal governments had come to the conclusion that the present navy was insufficient for the country's needs and that estimates for doubling the present number of warships would be submitted.

"In this matter," he continued, "the federated governments are acting on the supposition that in accordance with the general principles governing the financing of estimates the additional vessels will be paid for by loans."

Count von Bülow, in supporting the proposed increase in the navy, said:

"The President of the United States, in his message, expressed himself concerning the good relations between the United States and ourselves with a warmth that fills us with sincere satisfaction, and, as far as Great Britain is concerned, we are willing and ready to live in peace and concord with her on the basis of full reciprocity and reciprocal consideration."

Count von Bülow also justified the increase in the navy from a political point of view and declared that the German policy had always maintained an even course between neglecting and overdoing transoceanic interests.

Must Not Be Pushed Aside.

Alluding to the warlike changes and revolutions of the last few years, he said:

"I cannot yet believe a new partition of the earth is imminent. We wish to interfere with no foreign power, but neither do we wish to let our feet be trodden upon by a foreign power, nor let ourselves be pushed aside either politically or economically. We cannot but be mixed up with the future, the prospects of which have been considerably modified during the last two years, because we have now interests in all parts of the world. The powerful vitality of the German people has involved us in the world's administration and drawn us into the world's policy. In the presence of a greater Britain and a new France we have claims to a greater Germany, not in the sense of conquest, but in the sense of a peaceful extension of our trade and points of support.

Advocates Peaceful Measures.

"We cannot, will not, suffer that a people shall pass to the order of the day over the heads of the German people. We have always hitherto come to an easy and willing understanding with France in isolated colonial conventions. In this respect, also, we have found friendly obligingness in the case of Russia, to which we have fully and wholly responded.

"Just because the external position is now favorable we must use it to insure ourselves for the future. I wish, we all wish, that our future may be peaceful. Whether it will be so no one can say.

Must Guard Against Attack.

"We must be secured against surprise not only on land but at sea. We must create and possess a fleet strong enough to exclude attack by any power, and I emphasize attack, for in the absolute peacefulness of our policy it can never be other than a question of defense. German foreign policy is neither covetous, restless, nor fanciful. The fancifulness of our plans is the invention of the foreign press, and not sanctioned by the German press or officially. Like all nations with maritime interests, we are compelled by necessity to have coal supplies and obtain naval bases. This manifested itself in the Hispano-American war, which taught us many striking lessons. While pursuing this practical policy toward our transoceanic colonies, we must not forget that our center is Europe. We do not neglect our duty in providing security for our possessions which rests on the firebund."

As an instance of the necessity of a navy, Count von Bülow cited the present conditions in Venezuela, where, he said, "considerable German interests are seriously jeopardized, and to which country we are able only to send two or three old training-ships."

Must Be Either Hammer or Anvil.

Continuing, Count von Bülow said:

"In the coming century the German people must be either the hammer or the anvil. In the name of our country's best interests I entreat your favorable reception of the navy bill."

Baron von Thielmann, the Secretary of the Treasury, described the financial position of the empire as favorable, and said the interest on the navy loan would be guaranteed by the imperial revenue.

BULLER MOVES; BOERS RETREAT.

Cavalry Ahead of Advance from Frere Camp Has Sharp Skirmish Near Colenso.

BRIDGE ALL DESTROYED.

Pretoria Report Claims Fifty of Methuen's Men Are Added to Captured List.

KRUGER IN ROLE OF HOST.

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Dec. 11, 7 p. m.—The British cavalry reconnoitered today abreast of Colenso and exchanged shots with parties of Boers, who fell back across the river.

The kopjes were observed to be thickly occupied by the enemy.

The railway bridge at Colenso has been completely destroyed. Two stone piers were blown up last night. The highway bridge is intact.

PRETORIA, Dec. 11.—Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were taken at Stormberg.

In the fighting at Modder River yesterday evening General Cronje maintained his position and captured fifty British soldiers.

The Boers captured three British guns in the engagement with General Gatacre's force at Stormberg.

The sortie at Kimberley last Saturday was an attempt to take the Boer position at Kamperdam and to secure the waterworks. All the British shots fell short.

Details are expected from the Boer outposts in the direction of Modder River. There is a report that the British are advancing on the plain and heavy fighting is anticipated. General Prins Loo and General Cronje command the Boer forces.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.—General Gatacre is now paying the penalty imposed upon all leaders who make a failure, and though the later reports add few details of any importance, the commander is reaping a whirlwind of censure from the press and public, who apparently care nothing for explanations or excuses. Gatacre was defeated and, therefore, deserves censure.

Lord Durham, in his Bowes House speech, said that though he is a brave man General Gatacre has a habit of overworking his troops. General Gatacre blamed his guides, said Durham, "but would a boy of 13 have been so foolish as to trust to guides who proved themselves to be lying and deceitful men?"

Lord Durham said that the War office should make proper explanations.

His Lordship's remarks were loudly cheered, which is pretty good evidence of the temper of the public.

Times Takes Mild Tone.

In the face of defeat the Times generously withholds all harsh criticism until all the facts are known, but says it is clear that General Gatacre endeavored to execute an operation that is always dangerous, and it is clear that he failed, and suggests there must have been urgent reasons for the attempt to surprise Stormberg under conditions that rendered a surprise almost impossible.

Views of Other Journals.

The Post says the enemy is entirely underestimated and that operations are attempted without sufficient reconnoissance.

The Telegraph and the Mail suggest that press censure be withheld until the full facts are known.

The Standard objects to the withholding of the complete details of the fight and the complete list of casualties.

Only Two New Facts.

Out of the mass of later stories of the Stormberg fight only two new facts appear. One is a claim from Boer sources that 672 British were taken prisoners instead of 605, as reported by General Gatacre, and the other is that while the British retreat began calmly enough, it later developed into a sort of panic through the raking fire of the Boers and the wornout condition of the troops. The report that the British lost one gun is confirmed.

British News Sources Silent.

The details of the fight between Methuen's and Cronje's forces on Sunday in the neighborhood of Modder River are lacking from British sources, though it is believed the War office has advices which it is withholding until the public clamor over Gatacre's defeat dies down. The Boers insist the engagement resulted in their favor and that Cronje took fifty prisoners.

Kruger in Role of Host.

The Daily Mail's Cape Town dispatches indicate that Kruger is displaying a spirit of hospitality remarkable in more ways than one, and though he is already entertaining a couple of thousand British at the Pretoria race track he has ordered accommodations to be made for 3,000 more.

Kruger drives out daily to the race track to look the prisoners over, and feeds them mostly on "pap."

Boer Force at Naauwpoort.

General French's force is reported to have been attacked by Boers at Vaalkop Farm and to have driven them back, with a loss of one killed and seven wounded. However, the Boers continue to hold a strong position twenty miles from Naauwpoort with 2,000 men.

British Losses to Date.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The British losses in south Africa reported to date are: Killed, 566; wounded, 2,027; captured and missing, 1,977. This is two-thirds of the total British loss at Waterloo.

The Third Grenadiers have suffered most killed and wounded, 181. The King's Royal Rifles have had 17 officers alone killed and wounded.

The Daily Mail says the defeat is not Gatacre's fault, but it is the fault of the administration at home; that he has not had superior numbers and adequate cavalry. For several weeks the Mail has been urging the dispatch of reinforcements and more cavalry.

It is announced that the Sixth Division is under prompt sailing orders, that the Seventh and Eighth Divisions will certainly be required as a consequence of the delay.

THE EVOLUTION OF A CARTOON.

They should be dispatched at once in speedy transports.

Bad Political Effect.

The loss of this battle will have a bad political effect in Cape Colony, but worse will be the impression produced in the Free State.

There was good reason to hope the Free-Staters were losing heart and growing sick of the war, but with the arrival of 600 prisoners at Bloemfontein they will take heart again, and President Steyn and his men will be confirmed in their resistance.

The War office ordered the first three battalions of the new Sixth Division to embark hastily for Cape Town on Saturday. Reserves to fill the vacant places in the regiments decimated at the front are being drafted and hurried off. More artillery is going. It is probable another division will be mobilized before Christmas, although 105,000 men are already at the Cape or under orders.

Cable Breaks Down Again.

The War office has news tonight from the front, but decided not to make it public. As good news is never kept back, the natural inference is that it is not encouraging, for the Britons are already pretty glum over Gatacre's defeat. Just this emergency announcement was made on similar previous occasions: "One of the two cables to Cape Town is broken."

This story of the breaking of the cable is getting so old that it looks much like another form of censorship. London probably will have to go without much news for several days.

Full Story Yet Untold.

Even the full story of Gatacre's defeat is untold. An air of mystery clings about his retreat. The meager accounts of the latter part of the engagement have a strong suggestion of the censor's blue pencil.

No full list of casualties has been published. It seems incredible that the few already reported were the only ones killed and wounded. There are many hints that the retreat was not in solid phalanx, but a widely scattered dash to avoid the shells which the Boers rained down on the retiring British.

Strong Criticism for Gatacre.

Strong criticism is being leveled at Gatacre. He has long been known as a backbreaker.

Gatacre is the hardest driver Tommy Atkins ever knew. He never feels fatigue himself; consequently he urges his troops to marches beyond their endurance. In India soldiers still speak of a Gatacre mile as meaning at least five or more miles.

Some London expert explainers of defeat say of this one that the men had been marching all night, were tired out, and fought hopelessly and dispiritedly—that the troops captured were probably dead beat. A man who feels that every step may be his last cares for nothing more in the world than to sit on a stone and let the enemy come on.

Delay of the War Office.

Owing to the woeful underestimation by home experts of the Boer strength and fighting powers before the recent reverses, there has been much delay in sending troops, consequently Gatacre cannot be reinforced for nearly two weeks, unless the other armies be weakened.

There is no news of what happened to him since the battle. It is not probable that he has been compelled to fall way back on Queenstown.

This would seriously expose General French, who has been operating with a smaller parallel column a little west of Gatacre.

Opinion of Military Expert.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Post military expert says: "The absence of further news and an air of mystery cling about General Gatacre's action at Stormberg. Various accounts are forthcoming, but they all conclude at the point where our interest culminates, and there either the knowledge of the correspondent ceased or the blue pencil of the censor began. How so large a proportion of the two regiments chiefly engaged were captured by the enemy it is impossible to say, as they had lost quite an insignificant number in killed and wounded, and the serious character of the reverse can only be accounted for by the fact that the men were worn out.

March for Twenty-four Hours.

"The column left Putterskraal at midday on Saturday and took a train for Molteno, twenty-two miles up the line, and left there at 9 p. m. to cover on foot the twelve miles to the Boer position. The march occupied seven hours, and at 4:15 a. m. the enemy's position was reached. The retreat began three hours later. The troops only took four hours in falling back on Molteno, thus being nearly twenty-four hours on the move. The men captured were probably dead beat and could go no further. The other causes which seem to have contributed to the reverse are not novel. The enemy's force appears to have been entirely underestimated and the operation attempted without sufficient reconnoissance.

"General Gatacre's losses, which if the Boer report of 672 prisoners is to be believed, must exceed 700.

"This may oblige him to fall back on Queenstown, and for political reasons so retrograde a movement would have to be deplored, but this is preferable to a risk of further defeat.

"It is unfortunate to reflect that, owing to the hesitation in dispatching General Warren's division to the Cape, scarcely a man will be available for the next ten days to reinforce Gatacre's column."

Shelling from Modder River.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Sunday evening, Dec. 10.—The naval 4.7-inch gun again took up a position north of the camp this afternoon, while the howitzer battery was posted southeast, on the left of the Boers. Both opened a hot fire with lyddite shells and shrapnel, to which the Boers sharply replied with a dozen guns, thus unmasking their position, which was the object of the British maneuver.

After an hour's firing the Boer guns were silenced, the howitzers searched the trenches and then threw shell after shell upon the hills, the explosion of the lyddite causing the whole ground over an extensive area to rise in the air in dense, brown clouds.

A Boer long gun was dismantled.

May Fight at Magersfontein.

It now appears that the Boers intend that the next fight is to take place at Magersfontein.

Apparently Spytfontein is not defended or the Boers are unwilling to unmask their position, as the replies to the British artillery were all from guns at Magersfontein.

Fight at Mafeking.

MAKEFING, Nov. 30, via Lourenzo Marquez, Dec. 11.—Sorties by the British armored train and Boer shelling of the town continue. The British have had but few casualties. Last evening the protectorate regiment managed to occupy an outpost where the British Lee-Metfords could reach the enemy's big gun, and the result was that the effectiveness of the Boer fire was materially reduced.

Short of Supplies at Ladysmith.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Dec. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from the Boer laager near Ladysmith:

"Several Kaffir runners from Ladysmith to Estcourt have been captured. They received from £15 to £40 for the trip.

"The intercepted messages show that men and horses in Ladysmith are now on half rations, that whisky is £1 a bottle, and that beer is exhausted."

DUBLIN MAYOR IS FOR BOERS.

Calls Meeting of Corporation and Attacks Mr. Chamberlain, Though He Has No Quorum to Act.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Daniel Tallon, presided at a meeting of the corporation today, called to protest against the Transvaal war.

The clerk announced there was no quorum, but the Lord Mayor insisted on making a statement, in which he declared that the war was a "wanton and unprovoked aggression undertaken by Mr. Chamberlain and capitalists against a handful of farmers." He further declared that America was "opposed to this iniquitous war."

Eventually the Lord Mayor left the chair with the galleries cheering for President Kruger. No attempt was made to adopt the previously prepared resolutions against the war.

PARIS COMMENT ON DEFEAT.

French Journals Generally Compare Situation in South Africa to American Revolution.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The news of General Gatacre's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. Although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the disaffected portion of Cape Colony, they cannot be accused of unseemly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an undoubted trap laid by Boers working in conjunction with Dutch traitors.

The Journal des Debats epitomizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overwhelm the disloyal Dutch with the thunderbolts of British wrath, and that even he must today realize that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It sees in the attitude of the Afrikanders the inevitable result of the tactless language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in south Africa.

The Temps says: "The story of the ambush at Stormberg reads like a chapter from Cooper's 'The Spy.' The situation resembles that of the American war of independence, when the colonists devoted themselves to deceiving, misleading, and ambushing the British Generals for love of their country, and with the assent of Washington."

HOLLIS TO ACT FOR MACRUM.

Appointment of Mr. Atterbury Disregarded by State Department for Obvious Reasons.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Although waiting for formal charges to be preferred against him, the State department has summarily declined to recognize the temporary appointment of Charles F. Atterbury as Consul at Pretoria made by Consul Macrum, who merely announced to the department that Atterbury was a well-known American resident at the Transvaal capital. The department declines to recognize Mr. Macrum's authority in the matter and has ordered the Consul at Lourenzo Marquez, in Portuguese east Africa, Mr. W. Stanley Hollis, to proceed to Pretoria and assume the duties of Consul there until the arrival of young Mr. Hay.

The department wished it to be understood that it has taken this action in regard to Atterbury without regard to the charges made against him, and it does not even assume he is the same person who is said to have run away from Missouri.

STATE TAX RATE IS LOWERED.

Governor Issues Computation for 1899, Which for State Purposes Will Be 42 Cents on Each $100 Valuation.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner and State Auditor McCullough today computed the State tax rate for 1899, which will be certified to the various County Clerks throughout the State, as follows:

For general State purposes, designated "revenue fund," 3.08 mills on each dollar.

For State school purposes, designated "State school fund," 1.12 mills on each dollar.

The State rate thus aggregates 42 cents on each $100 valuation of taxable property.

Last year the rate was 56 cents, and the year previous it was 66 cents.

FATHER P. V. CAVANAGH DEAD.

President of Niagara University Passes Away After an Illness of Several Months.

Word was received yesterday by the Rev. F. S. Henneberry, pastor of St. Pius' Church, Nineteenth street and Ashland avenue, of the death of the Very Rev. P. V. Cavanagh, C. M., President of Niagara University, after an illness of several months. For twenty-nine years Dr. Cavanagh had been connected with Niagara University as professor and President. The funeral will be held today from the university.

RUG-LINED DEN RAIDED.

POLICE FIND GANG OF BOYS IN A ROOM LUXURIOUSLY FITTED.

Costly Furnishings Alleged to Be Plunder Taken from House of Morris Cassard, 4243 Grand Boulevard—The Five Lads Arrested at 4341 Wentworth Avenue—Looking for a Former Member of the Circle Who Is Said to Be a Revolter.

A gang of alleged boy burglars was arrested yesterday in as lavishly furnished apartments as a millionaire would occupy. They were found by the police in a barn in the rear of 4341 Wentworth avenue. The prisoners gave their names as follows:

John G. Smith, 18 years, 335 Bristol street.
Charles McLaughlin, 13 years, 4616 Fifth avenue.
Willie O'Connor, 12 years, 342 West Forty-second place.
George O'Day, 11 years, 313 West Forty-fifth street.
Kenneth Parks, 17 years.

The furnishings of the "robbers' den" astonished Sergeant Duffy and Detectives Maguire and Tracey, who made the raid. The walls were hung with costly tapestries, and a wrought iron lamp cast a weird light through the retreat. The boys had gained an idea from one of the paintings, for over an improvised dais covered with Persian rugs hung "The Reading from Homer," and in the chief's chair was a pile of dime novels. When the police entered the chairs were in a semicircle, as if the Captain of the gang had just finished the "reading."

Most of the articles were identified as belonging to Morris Cassard, 4243 Grand boulevard, whose house was robbed last September while the family was at Highland Park, N. J. Mr. Cassard and his family returned from the East in October and found their house interior practically a wreck. Tapestries and rugs were missing and furniture was strewn about in confusion. An attempt had even been made to move out the bath tub, but the intricacies of the plumbing had proved too difficult for the thieves.

Some of the missing property not recovered in the "den" is said by the police to be in the possession of Robert Rice, said to be a former member of the gang. The latter's comrades say that he attempted to incite a defection from the authority of the leader, and, finding himself alone in the mutiny, carried off a large amount of the booty to furnish a rival "den."

Lieutenant Clancy of the Fiftieth Street station says the boys have been wanted on several charges for some time.

Escaped Boys Are Captured.

Edward Erwin, the 16-year-old boy who led ten of his companions in an escape from the Home for Male Juvenile Offenders, 233 Honoré street, on Sunday, was taken to the Englewood Police Station last night by his father. He appeared at his father's residence, 646 West Sixty-fifth street, at 6 o'clock. Frank McCann and Willie Bassett, other inmates of the home, and who resisted the attempt made to free the prisoners, were released by Judge Tuthill in the care of probation officers. Toney Kruger and Clarence Kinsella, who escaped and returned, were also paroled. Fred Frise and Emil Winkoski, leaders in the escape, were sent to the John Worthy School. Clifford Clark was sent to Glenwood. Joe Paul and William Gordon are at large.

GIRL BURGLAR IS BOUND OVER.

Minnie Milbrandt Confesses in Police Court and Must Appear Before Grand Jury.

Minnie Milbrandt, the 17-year-old girl burglar, who entered the house of Louis F. Haller, 1606 Dunning street early on Sunday morning and took money, clothes, and other valuables, was arraigned at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station, confessed, and was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to the grand jury. She was taken to the County Jail.

MINNIE MILBRANDT.

IDENTIFY GOODS FROM FENCE.

Three Firms Find Property in Woodlawn Station—Proceeds of One Holdup There.

All the department stores were represented in an examination made yesterday of the property recovered in the raids at 291 and 746 West Van Buren street. Three firms identified small quantities of the goods. Charles A. Stevens & Bro. identified $140 worth of dress goods. Mandel Bros. found dress goods to the value of $75 and glassware $20. John T. Shayne identified a sealskin cape worth $250. Miss Molly Stanley, 948 West Van Buren street, identified a sealskin collarette valued at $75, which was stolen from her two weeks ago at Aberdeen and West Van Buren streets, when she was knocked senseless by highwaymen.

The two houses on West Van Buren street were watched during the day and three arrests were made.

JAIL FIGHT ENDS SERIOUSLY.

John McCormick May Be Indicted for Striking C. F. Stephens with a Bottle.

John McCormick, a prisoner at the jail, is to be charged before the grand jury with assault with a deadly weapon. He struck Charles F. Stephens, another prisoner, last Thursday on the head with a pop bottle. Since that time Stephens has been in a state bordering on insanity. He had to be removed to the jail hospital.

"BIG SANDY" WALTERS IN JAIL.

Bondsmen Give Him Up and Judge Burke Soon Will Sentence Him for Perjury.

Charles, alias "Big Sandy," Walters was surrendered by his bondsmen, William Fitzgerald and William Skakel, yesterday afternoon and sent to jail. In a few days sentence will be pronounced by Judge Burke. Walters was convicted of perjury last July, but he was ill and was given his liberty on bonds. He says he has not improved much in health.

Levi Heineman's Wound Fatal.

From a wound received in a fight at Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street, Nov. 26, Levi Heineman died at Alexian Brothers' Hospital yesterday. Heineman had quarreled with a party of young men and was struck in the head with a brick. Now all the participants in the quarrel will be arrested and an effort made to locate the guilty man.

C. M. Bruff Fights Two Burglars.

C. M. Bruff, 10412 Torrence avenue, South Chicago, had a battle in his house with two burglars. Mr. Bruff was awakened as they were leaving with a gold watch and $70 in money. Bruff jumped from his bed and grappled with the burglars, but they broke away, opened the front door, and escaped.

Do it today; select a diamond for your best girl; convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 193 Clark st
Tel., Express 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3:00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette and Copper Country.
3:00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and S. Dakota. Connect only.
9:00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9:00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10:00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night Denver & Colorado. Daylight Omaha, Des Moines, and Iowa.
11:30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3:00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5:00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6:00 PM Iowa and Dakota Express. Des Moines, Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, So. Dakota.
6:30 PM NORTHWESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6:30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10:00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED—ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10:15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Winona, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10:30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10:30 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
3:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

"Munyon Cured Me," SAYS W. A. WARNER.

And a most interesting story he tells. We give his statement just as he told it to us. Note particularly the fact that he had been suffering for eight years, and that, too, all the time. Now note another thing. He was cured four years ago and has been practically well ever since. When he feels a pain he takes the medicine Munyon prescribed and is at once well.

Every man in the city who suffers from rheumatism may be cured as well as Mr. Warner and the disease be banished from Chicago.

Mr. Warner lives at 7125 South Chicago av. He says: "For eight years I suffered most intensely from rheumatism in my limbs, mostly from the knees down to the feet. The pain never stopped for five minutes at a time. I did not know what it was to be without pain. Four years ago I applied to Prof. Munyon and began his treatment. Almost instantly I was relieved of the pain, and it has never come back. I have been practically well ever since. I am perfectly willing to have this statement published and hope it may do others good."

MUNYON can drive rheumatism from Chicago in sixty days if all who suffer will do as Mr. Warner did. If you cannot come to his office in person, write Prof. Munyon for advice as to your case. Static electricity is used in very stubborn cases.

Atwood Building, Cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

THE WEAK AND AILING

quickly regain strength and vitality when dieted upon LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT; the strongest and cheapest because most concentrated; 10 cups of strengthening sustaining beef tea in a 2-oz. jar.

Note—Every jar guaranteed and signed in blue,

Liebig

Refuse substitutes.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF BEEF

BISHOP HATS.

Never surpassed seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00.

A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

It Pays to Advertise... In The Tribune

nt Combination.
method and beneficial
well known remedy,
manufactured by the
SYRUP CO., illustrate
aining the liquid laxa-
of plants known to be
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DGER STATE EXPRESS.
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Paul, Minneapolis.
REEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox
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ISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River
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ISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox
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HLAND LIMITED. Fox
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Moines, Co. Bluffs, Omaha,
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RTHWESTERN LIMIT-
Madison, Eau Claire, St.
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ERLAND LIMITED. Cali-
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LUTH-SUPERIOR LIMIT-
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INSULA EXPRESS. Fox
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MAKERS
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Never surpassed
seldom equaled.
$3.00 and $4.00.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
126 State st.
to Advertise...
In The Tribune

SAN MIGUEL IS TAKEN.

LAWTON'S MEN OCCUPY FILIPINO TOWN WITHOUT A FIGHT.

Insurgent Forces Which Made Headquarters There Believed to Have Been Scattered into Small Bands—Several Brushes with the Enemy—Towns Olangapo and Subig Deserted by the Natives, Who Run Before Grant's Men.

MANILA, Dec. 12, 9:30 a. m.—General Lawton, with the Thirty-fifth Infantry and four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, has occupied San Miguel without a fight.

The insurgent commander, General Plo del Pilar (General Gregario del Pilar was killed last week), who made his headquarters there with supposedly the largest force of insurgents north of Manila, is believed to have divided his men into scattered bands. The inhabitants have petitioned for a strong garrison.

Colonel Hayes, with cavalry, has two brushes with the insurgents, the Americans having two wounded.

Seventy insurgents attacked a commissary bull train returning from Capas to Tarlac. The drivers escaped with the loss of their rations and effects.

Captain Sturgis, with a troop of the Eleventh Cavalry, surprised forty insurgents under General Pando near Norzagaray. The insurgents lost a Major and two privates killed, a Lieutenant and three privates wounded, and a Lieutenant and fourteen men, with twenty-one rifles, captured.

Run Before Grant's Men.

MANILA, Dec. 11, 6:45 p. m.—The advance guard of General Grant's command, under Major Spence, arrived at Olangapo, Subig Bay, during the night of Saturday, Dec. 9, which place was occupied with little resistance, the enemy fleeing. Major Spence had an arduous march over the mountain trails from Dinalupihian.

Yesterday morning the Baltimore and Oregon and a chartered transport arrived at Olangapo, from Manila. The navy was disappointed to find the army in possession of the place, which they had hoped to capture. A detachment of marines, under Captain Myers, occupied the navy yard at Olangapo, and will hold and occupy it as a naval station.

The yard consists of seven new large buildings and some repairing and machinery shops, all damaged by the bombardment of Sept. 23.

Enemy Deserts Subig.

During the morning of Dec. 10 the navy transported Major Spence's command from Olangapo to the Town of Subig, five miles distant. The enemy was seen deserting Subig as the troops landed, and the latter occupied it without resistance. The Americans deployed to the right and left of the town and killed one of the enemy.

General Grant and the remainder of his command arrived at Olangapo yesterday afternoon. He today proceeded to Subig to join Major Spence. General Grant will move north along the coast and will effect a juncture with the Twenty-fifth Infantry under Colonel Andrew S. Burt, who was reported eight miles from Iba on Dec. 7.

The enemy encountered in General Grant's advance fled to the mountains and scattered. General Grant is not garrisoning the towns he occupies. No casualties are reported in his command.

Heroic Work by Young.

Dispatches dated Concepcion, Dec. 2, from a correspondent with the detachment pursuing Aguinaldo, which have just reached Manila by messenger, say that General Young was at Condon on Nov. 29, having three troops of the Third Cavalry, Cunningham's scouts, and Major March's battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry.

The nominal strength of his command had been reduced one-third by sickness. The horses were worn out and handicapped by lack of shoes. The infantry, after a march of a hundred miles from San Jacinto, were shoeless, and all were living on the country. The troops had no ammunition except what they carried in their belts.

General Young, having then been without communication with General Lawton for ten days and not knowing the disposition of the other troops, or whether support was being sent forward, resolved to keep moving.

Divides His Command.

Having received information that the insurgent General Tino with a thousand men was somewhere to the north and that Aguinaldo, with General Pilar (since killed), five women, and 400 soldiers of the Bulacan battalion, was in the mountains to the east, General Young decided on Nov. 30 to divide his force. He proceeded himself toward Vigan, hoping to attack General Tino with his handful of men and prevent him joining Aguinaldo.

Major March, with his battalion and Cunningham's scouts, started over the mountains towards Cervantes after Aguinaldo, who was reported to have been there on Nov. 29. This column marched thirteen hours without food. [Engagement by which seventy insurgents and General Pilar were killed has been reported.]

The Americans found that the insurgents had impressed the Igorrotes, compelling them to dig trenches and to construct pitfalls along the trails, which were fearful traveling at the best. One stream had to be forded twelve times in the course of a mile. The natives cheerfully turned to undo their own work and actually went foraging for the Americans.

Enter Rich Region.

The Ilocos region is the richest the Americans have entered in the northern campaign. The Ilocas are prosperous, intelligent, and more than half civilized. Several towns received the troops with bands and the ringing of church bells. Cattle were killed and houses were opened to the troops.

There were evidences that similar hospitality had been extended to Aguinaldo. The people described him as cheerful, everywhere trying to retain support by proclaiming that the United States Congress would recognize the independence of the Filipino republic in December.

Many of the natives exhibited notes from Lieutenant Gilmore and other American prisoners, in which the recipients were commended to the Americans for kindness shown to the writers. There are twenty-seven Americans with Lieutenant Gilmore. Another party of fourteen was taken through Ilocos a week ahead of General Young. They were ragged and dirty, and the natives say some of them were urged forward at the point of the bayonet.

Watson Reports Operations.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy department from Admiral Watson, telling of the part played by the navy in the occupation of Subig Bay:

MANILA, Dec. 11.—On the morning of the 9th, about 11 o'clock, I received a telegram from Schwan, asking, for MacArthur, our cooperation with Grant's forces scattered towards Olangapo, Subig Bay. I suspended the Charleston court of inquiry and started the same evening for Subig with the Baltimore, the Oregon, and a company of marines from the barracks.

We arrived at daylight on the 10th, with landing parties organized. Found Major Stevens in possession of Olangapo, having arrived at dark on the 9th. Relieved the army forces by 100 marines, Myers commanding.

Transported the army detachment to Subig. The town was abandoned on our arrival. Grant arrived in the afternoon.

We left the Oregon, the Gardoqui, and the Mindoro, and returned to Cavite on the 11th. The Olangapo navy yard machinery is in fair condition, the shops damaged only by the previous attacks. WATSON.

The troopship Meade, carrying the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, has arrived at Adea, and the transport Logan, carrying the Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, has arrived at Port Said. The transports Conemaugh and Leelanaw, with five officers, sixteen enlisted men, seventy-eight civilians, and 492 horses, have reached Manila.

NEWS of EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

EXPELS COUNT DE DION.

FRENCH SENATE OBJECTS TO HIS FORM OF DEMAND.

Royalist Witness Says He Will Not Take the Oath Until Assured He Can Tell the Whole Truth—Senators and Witness Create a Disturbance and Session Ends Abruptly—France Is for Anti-Expansion—Mercier Candidate for Senate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Dec. 11.—In the High Senate Court today a serious disturbance was raised over the witness, Count de Dion, who refused to take the oath until he was assured that he could tell the whole truth. President Falliéres dismissed him on the ground that he was insulting the law which enforces the swearing of witnesses. Count de Dion's dismissal caused an uprising among the accused, who demanded that his evidence be heard, and then there was shouting from all parts of the Senate chamber.

Senator Bidault Wants to Fight.

Senator Bidault, a Judge, became so angry that he rushed towards the prisoners' benches and threatened them with his doubled fists, and Cailly, an exceedingly turbulent prisoner, shouted insults at the Judges and was backed up by Brunet and Dubuc. Amid the uproar President Falliéres suspended the séance and called a secret session, in which the Senators condemned Cailly to exclusion from the audiences until the end of the trial and added a three months' term in prison. Brunet was excluded for four days and Dubuc for two days.

Questions New Election Law.

Guerin, the former Minister of Justice, will question the government on the new law postponing the Senatorial elections. Guerin contends that the elections cannot be legally delayed.

Clemenceau sees in General Mercier a new pretender and the coming of a military dictatorship, and protests vehemently against the government's amnesty scheme for granting pardon to all connected with the Dreyfus affair, and attributes Mercier's boldness in proclaiming his Senatorial candidature to the government's weakness.

Mercier Likely to Succeed.

All prominent Dreyfusards are up in arms at Mercier's entry into politics on the Nationalists' ticket, and it is a foregone conclusion that General Mercier will be elected, as outside of Paris the country is solidly in sympathy with the General.

France Is Anti-Expansion.

M. Decrais, the Minister of Colonies, has affirmed Delcasse's foreign policy. In the Chamber during a discussion of colonial affairs today he declared that France had finished with expansion, and must now withdraw its great military forces, as the colonizing of Tonkin was flourishing, and the prospects in Madagascar were good.

Cassagnac wanted to know if it was true, as M. Lockroy had declared, that France was without cannon, her coasts unfortified, and her colonies defenseless.

Decrais dodged the question, and responded that the government was doing everything in its power to protect its colonial possessions.

Budget Votes Exposition Funds.

The budget voted the extra credits demanded for the exposition of 9,000,000 francs; for the work of putting the national palaces and Ministers' residences in order, 2,028,000 francs; and for Ministerial fêtes, 238,000 francs, which gives some idea of the hospitality France expects to extend during the exposition.

Predicts Long Civil War.

As a consequence of General Gatacre's defeat, the Temps says the English again feel the hostility of the races, and has come to the conclusion that it must crush out Africanism. The Boers, it says, have gained new courage and faith in the sympathy of their brother Africans, and the Boer colonists all over Africa, despite the warning of Mr. Schreiner, will be tempted to join the Transvaalians, and, after a little more civil war in all its horrors will break out in Africa, it predicts.

Dr. Leyds has arrived at Marseilles.

TO CLEAR OUT THE NILE.

EGYPT HOPES TO INCREASE COTTON CROP BY RECENT MOVE.

Appropriation of $50,000 to Clean Out the Thick Vegetable Growth in the River Welcomed by the Lancashire Spinners of England—Reply to French Alarmists Who Declared the Yield Would Fail—Mysterious Assailant of Mrs. Davis Still at Large.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The action of the Egyptian government in voting $50,000 for cutting through the thick vegetable growth which obstructs the White Nile is welcomed by the Lancashire spinners of Egyptian cotton, who have lately been alarmed over the false estimates of the probable yield of next year's crop circulated by French sources with the object of causing discontent among the Fellaheen.

The Egyptian irrigation department had no fears of a poor crop. Indeed, the last crop was raised with a small supply of water, and turned out to be the largest on record. With a greatly increased flow of water which will follow the removal of the Upper Nile barrier future cotton crops are expected to beat even this year's record.

Mrs. Davis' Assailant Is Missing.

Mrs. Len Davis, the victim of the vitriol assault at the Hotel Metropole, is still dangerously ill. One eye will undoubtedly be lost. From descriptions given by the injured woman her assailant is believed to be a Swedish adventurer named Karl Frossell, her former fiancé. Frossell is a man of many aliases, and one of the company promoters which formerly acted as an emissary for Hooley to the continent to negotiate important loans. He met Mrs. Davis first at Brussels, and made a good impression. The couple were engaged. Later the woman discovered his true character, and gave him his conge. Since then he has been following her all over Europe. The police so far have been unable to find him.

To Preserve English History.

Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, has been appointed to the local records committee, of which the Bishop of London is chairman, to inquire and report on the arrangements existing in all parts of the United Kingdom for the collection and safety of records of local history. The committee has issued to the leading church dignitaries, council, and borough officials, historical societies and experts, all over the United Kingdom two schedules of questions with a view to collecting information.

Lord Wemyss in furtherance of the plan for raising a volunteer reserve of half a million men will tomorrow through 600 newspapers in Great Britain appeal to former volunteers to send their names to headquarters, with the corps they formerly belonged to or the one nearest them, with the intimation of whether they are desirous of being enrolled on the reserve list.

The volunteer reserve will be expected to meet once a year for inspection and be supplied with arms by the government free and ammunition at cost and be liable to active service only in case of invasion and not for service abroad.

Brings in Rescued Crew.

Five of the crew of the sailing ship Duntrune of Barry, believed to have foundered with sixteen hands, have arrived at Liverpool by the Pacific mail steamer Oropesa. The Duntrune left Barry with coal in October for the West coast of South America. There were twenty-six hands and the Captain's wife and child. The vessel met a series of terrible gales and the masts were carried away. When nearly full of water a portion of the crew volunteered to sail ninety miles for assistance, ultimately landing at the Straits of Magellan, whence they were brought to Liverpool.

To Withdraw Dominican Coinage.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 11 (via Haytien cable).—Congress has authorized the government to withdraw national coin in exchange for American gold and silver, commencing in March.

Baron Penzance Is Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Baron Penzance (James Plaisted Wilde) is dead. He was born July 12, 1816.

RUSSIA'S MOVE IN JAPAN.

NEW AMBASSADOR SENT TO COMBAT ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

Alexander Isvolsky, One of the Czar's Most Subtle Diplomats, Sent to Tokio—Move Regarded as Significant in Vienna—Shah of Persia Decides to Visit European Capitals, Going First to St. Petersburg—Austrian Comment on British Defeat.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The recent appointment of the former Russian Ambassador to Munich, Alexander Isvolsky, as Ambassador to Japan, is not without considerable significance when viewed in the light of the late London rumors of disagreements between Russia and Japan. Isvolsky is considered here as one of the cleverest diplomats of modern Russia, who heretofore has been intrusted with missions of a most delicate political character. When still a young official at court he was sent to Rome to bring about better relations between the Vatican and St. Petersburg. At first merely an official agent, he succeeded so well in removing anti-Russian sentiment existing at the Vatican that he was made the permanent Russian representative there.

From Rome Isvolsky went to Belgrade, and after a short time to Munich, where he wrote an excellent treatise on Germany's economic situation, which found much approval in Russia.

Now he goes to Japan to take up the diplomatic battle with England. His predecessor in Tokio was Baron Rosen.

Shah to Visit Europe.

From Teheran comes the news that it is arranged that the Shah with a large retinue will visit Europe next spring. He goes first to the court of St. Petersburg, then comes to the Viennese court, where he will remain several days. He then visits the exposition at Paris and will stop at Berlin, probably on his return to Persia.

Siegfried Wagner, who arrived in Vienna Friday after conducting an orchestral concert at Puda-Pesth earlier in the week, and tonight he directed the preformance of his opera, "Der Barenthauter," in the Royal Opera-House here in the presence of a crowded house.

Comment on Gatacre's Defeat.

The evening papers here discuss the defeat of General Gatacre at Stromberg, and express increased surprise at England's weakness, and show a growing respect for the Boers' prowess. One of the leading journals tonight says:

"England's present position awakes the suspicion that perhaps all the world may have been mistaken when it thought that England would simply stick the Boers in her pocket, and that in the war between the giants and the dwarfs the former must of necessity prove victorious."

After reviewing the present situation the paper adds:

"Nothing shall be said today as to what would be the results should England not succeed in conquering the Boers, but even today the great lesson of the war may be pointed out to be the severe loss England has sustained in her position as a great military power.

"Her army control and army direction have proved suspiciously incompetent, and, although Britannia may be invincible on the sea, on the land, when opposed by a civilized enemy, she has shown herself fearfully weak. The conclusions which her enemies will draw from this knowledge can scarcely be overlooked."

MENELEK MAY TAKE A HAND.

Abyssinian Ruler Has a Lively Interest in South African Affairs—Reads French Papers Only.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Daily Mail's advices from Jibutil, under date of Nov. 20, say:

"Emperor Menelek is taking a peculiar, not to say a sinister, interest in the events in south Africa. He is liberally supplied with French papers, which naturally place British operations in the worst light. Some activity on his part need not be unexpected.

SELLS ITALIAN GUN PLAN.

ALPINE SOLDIER CAUGHT DEALING WITH FOREIGN AGENT.

Merchant of Florence Takes Extreme Measures to Urge Consideration of Long Pending Lawsuit—Pope Leo Confined to His Room—High Masonic Official Asserts That Mafia Chief Is Not Member of the Order—Prepare to Receive the Queen.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Dec. 11.—A soldier of an Alpine regiment who stole and sold to a foreign agent plans of the latest model of a gun was arrested on the northern borders, while trying to escape.

Protests in Vigorous Way.

There was great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies today. During the session a man in the reserved seats threw a roll of papers to the President's bench, yelling "Read, you honorable Deputies, how your laws are applied." A soldier caught and arrested him. He said his name was Guglielmo Marchi, aged 42, a merchant of Florence, and stated that he has had a civil case in court since 1894, and found it impossible to obtain satisfaction, and he wished to call the Chamber's attention with his petition.

Pope Leo Confined to His Room.

The Pope is confined to his bedroom by the doctors' advice.

Mafia Leader Not a Mason.

Ernesto Nathan, Grand Orient of the Italian Freemasonry, officially denies that Palizzolo, the mafia leader, is a Freemason.

Test New Rapid-Fire Cannon.

Next Friday experiments will be made with the new three and four inch rapid firing cannons in the presence of the government commission, with General Rivera presiding.

To Unveil New Huge Statue.

A colossal statue of Christ, sixty feet in height, including the pedestal, will be unveiled in 1900 on the summit of Mount Barone, which is 2,300 feet high, at a place near Vercelli.

Busy Preparing for Queen.

Active preparations are being made at Bordighera for the arrival of Queen Victoria. At the Hotel Augusta rich carpets and furniture are arriving daily from London. The Duke of Genoa will receive her with two divisions of the Italian squadron and one English squadron will be anchored in the port. Ex-Empress Eugénie is also expected.

King Decorates Inventor.

A new device for the ventilation of railroad tunnels being pronounced successful, King Humbert has decorated the inventor, Saccardo.

Among the fatally wounded in yesterday's railroad wreck was an American, Nordard, whose full name is unknown.

AMERICANS HELD AS BOER SPIES

Two Traveling Men from United States for a Short Time Under Suspicion at Queenstown.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Two representatives of American dry goods firms, whose names are withheld, who arrived on the Campania at Queenstown Friday, were detained by the authorities on suspicion of being Boer spies. The customs officials claimed to have found alleged irregularities in their luggage.

With considerable difficulty a note was conveyed to the American Consul, whose deputy examined their passports and found them all correct. The customs officials made ample apologies.

Russia Honors French Admiral.

ODESSA, Dec. 11.—On his departure from Sebastopol today Admiral Fournier, commander of the French Mediterranean squadron, after a visit to Admiral Tyrtoff, Russian Minister of the Navy, was escorted by the commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Blow Up Spanish Theater.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—During a performance yesterday at a theater at Murcia, capital of the provinces of that name, a bomb was exploded and the theater destroyed by fire. The audience, however, got out without serious accident.

GERMANS SEEK NEW LINE

KNOW NOTHING OF WEST INDIES NEGOTIATIONS TALKED OF.

Word, However, Is Received That Plan Is Afoot to Secure Concession for Railway from North Damaraland to Tiger Bay—Grand Duke Otto Sells His Racing Stable to Travel—Severe Cold Prevails Throughout Germany.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The Foreign office here professes ignorance of any Danish West Indies negotiations the United States is said to be carrying on, but a private Lisbon dispatch says that Germany is negotiating for a German railway from North Damaraland to Tiger Bay.

Prince Henry Goes to Bangkok.

A dispatch from Hongkong says that Prince Henry of Prussia, with the German warships Deutschland and Gefion, have sailed for Bangkok.

Archduke Otto to Travel.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Arch Duke Otto of Austria is selling his racing stables. It is given out that he intends to travel. A Berlin sportsman has bought a number of horses, among them the famous Kisber III.

All eastern Germany is snow-bound today. The cold is intense. Königsberg reports five inches of ice. In the Province of Posen several persons have been frozen to death. At Munich the temperature is 14° below zero, and traffic in Berlin is greatly impeded by the heavy snowfall.

SAGASTA TALKS OF SPAIN'S WAR.

Says Integrity of Nation Was Threatened, but Was Saved by Queen Regent.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MADRID, via London, Dec. 11.—Sagasta, in receiving yesterday a deputation consisting of members of his Liberal party, said that during the war with the United States the integrity of Spain had been threatened by nations which called themselves friends of the country.

He added that they were only saved by the respect in which all the nations of Europe held the Queen Regent.

Spain, Sagasta added, would explain when the proper occasion arrived many matters which are still obscure.

It is said here that Don Carlos has accepted the resignation of Marquis Cerralbo, the Carlist leader.

ZANGWILL'S PLAY IN LONDON.

"Children of the Ghetto" Produced at the Adelphi Theater Not a Decided Success.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" was produced at the Adelphi tonight by Liebler's company and had a mixed reception.

The third act was the only one that touched the audience, and at its conclusion signs of approval and dissent were pretty fairly balanced.

The acting of Wilton Lackay as the "Rabbi" and Rosabel Morrison as "Hannah" created the most favorable impression. Both were warmly applauded. The opinion of Zangwill's work seems to be that it lacks movement, the dialogue is diffuse and occasionally banal, but except in the third act it lacks dramatic force.

LORD CURZON AT LUCKNOW.

Viceroy to Be Given a Banquet That Is to Exceed Anything Ever Before Seen in India.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LUCKNOW, via London, Dec. 11.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, was received at the station today with great ceremony. An elaborate program has been arranged here in honor of his Excellency, which includes a great durbar and banquet, which will exceed in importance and magnificence any functions of the kind hitherto witnessed in India.

STOP A BIG SWINDLE.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS LAND A NEWARK MAN IN JAIL.

Omer W. Roper Charged with Being the Whole Thing in Four Companies Which Preyed on Persons Who Wanted to Borrow Money—How the "Customers" Were Victimized—Even Churches Took the Bait—Said to Have a Prison Record.

New York, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—There developed today at Newark, N. J., a swindling conspiracy which in many ways rivals in ingenuity the Franklin syndicate. Omer W. Roper, the alleged head of the swindle, unlike Miller, is in the county jail. United States Commissioner Whitehead sent him there on a charge of swindling through the mails. The bond of $10,000 he could not furnish.

According to Postoffice Inspector Snow, Roper has "roped in" thousands of victims in the three years during which he has been operating in Newark. Before that, Snow understands, he was in State's prison at Charlestown, Mass.

Roper lived in style with his wife and children at 9 South Seventeenth street, East Orange, and had offices in the Globe Building and at 143 Market street.

Roper's operations required a large force of clerks, stenographers, and typewriters, and he did an enormous mail business.

It is claimed that Roper is the Realty Corporation company of New Jersey, the Realty Loan and Trust Fund company, the Realty Loan and Title company, and the Four Per Cent Mortgage company. The authorities say the companies existed only on paper, although regularly incorporated, and that in each Roper was the only person concerned.

Inspector Snow says Roper's scheme was alluring, and that his victims are in every State in the nation and embrace all classes. He says that even churches and lawyers have been taken in by Roper.

Workings of the Swindle.

The Realty Corporation company sent out alluring circulars all over the country. The stationery was most elaborate, and so gotten up as to deceive even business-men. The body of each circular stated that the company was in a position to obtain for any person with property a loan of any amount of money at 4 per cent, or even less.

Money was represented to be cheap and plentiful in Newark, and not only good terms as regarded interest were offered but easy terms as to repayment and renewals. If the person receiving the circular should not want to borrow he doubtless knew of some friend who did.

Thousands of farmers responded. They were then juggled in the air by the different companies, as a ball is by the vaudeville performer. One company would get an "appraisement" fee of $10 from the applicant; then another would collect an advance of 5 per cent on the sum to be borrowed.

Borrowed Only Trouble.

In return for his payments, the farmer received a handsome "membership certificate," but so far as is known, not one ever succeeded in borrowing anything other than trouble.

"Another man outbid you," Roper would write them, "for you know our money is put up at auction on the building association plan. This I greatly regret, and advise you to try again, inclosing another membership fee, etc."

Eventually the borrowers complained to the government, and its detectives seized Roper and his effects.

It is said that the Zion Baptist Church of Knoxville, Tenn., paid $400 to Roper's different companies to secure the cash to put up a new building. Another church at Annapolis gave up nearly $500.

Roper is 60 years of age and looks like a countryman.

Served in Penitentiary.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Osmer W. Roper was arrested in Cambridge in 1886 with H. W. Colson and J. W. Harris. They were convicted of swindling produce raisers out of many thousands of dollars. Roper and Colson served three years in the Charlestown prison. Harris escaped. During Roper's trial a letter said to have been written by Roper was offered in evidence. It referred to a plot by which a fire insurance company was swindled out of $12,000.

WORD FROM NIAGARA'S DEAD.

Bottle Brings a Last Message from the Captain of the Ill-Fated Steamer.

Port Colborne, Ont., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A bottle was picked up on the lake shore today, about half a mile east of the piers. It contained a small piece of paper, on which was written:

"Expect to go down any minute.

"CAPTAIN MCCLORY.

"Goodby."

On the other side of the paper were the words:

"Steamer Niagara foundered about three miles from Port Maitland."

Chairs and pieces of the wreck are coming ashore and have been fully identified as belonging to the Niagara.

The body of a young man was picked up today by a fishing tug two miles southeast of Port Maitland. On it was a life preserver without a name. It is supposed that the man was one of the Niagara's crew.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Captain Pearson of the steamer Flake reported today that he had passed a piece of the stern of a wrecked ship on which the name Niagara was plainly made out.

AIM TO RETIRE DAN CAMPBELL.

Governor Tanner's Friends in Thirteenth Ward Moving — Hamilton Club Committee Leaves Today.

Governor Tanner's friends in the Thirteenth Ward are trying to overthrow Senator Dan A. Campbell. They are moving at present against his leadership as member of the Republican County Central committee. On Nov. 10 the ward club adopted resolutions, offered by Senator Campbell, declaring against the Governor's renomination. At that time James H. La Vine, ex-Alderman Charles Swigart, George McGregor, W. T. Dun, and C. B. Cruickshank appeared as leaders of the fight on Campbell. Some of them claimed not to be Tanner champions, but they opposed the resolutions. The same crowd is now determined to have the resolutions rescinded, and a meeting of the club for that purpose has been called for next Thursday night at the wigwam, Lake street and Kedzie avenue.

The Hamilton club committee, of which Samuel B. Raymond is chairman, appointed to go to Washington to get the Republican National convention for 1900 will depart at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Baltimore and Ohio.

Congressmen Mann and Foss, who are already on the ground, have been named by the club to act with them. They will appear before the National committee at its meeting on Friday. The club has authorized the committee to pledge $50,000 to $75,000 if necessary. They will agree to furnish a hall of 12,000 seating capacity.

Calvin De Wolf's Will Filed.

The last will and testament of Calvin De Wolf was filed for probate yesterday. It was drawn on Nov. 13, 1890. The estate consists of personal property worth $150,000 and real estate to the amount of $228,000, making a total of $378,000. To the widow is left the residence, 4714 Kimbark avenue, and all personal property. The realty is to be held by the trustees, the widow to receive the sum of $500 per month from it.

CASUALTIES OF FILIPINO WAR.

General Otis Reports to Washington His Additional List of Dead and Wounded.

General Otis reports to the War department the following additional list of dead and wounded:

DEAD.

ARLINGTON, JAMES E., Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; anemia; Dec. 3.
BLILER, EDWARD H., Company H, Twenty-second Infantry; cause not reported; Dec. 9.
BRANNIGAN, CHARLES, Troop E, Third Cavalry; gunshot wounds in action; Dec. 1.
DAVIDSON, GEORGE Q., civilian employé; drowned in Pasig River; Dec. 7.
GLEASON, HARRY, Company F, Twelfth Infantry; dysentery; Dec. 7.
GRIEWATZ, PETER P., Troop D, Fourth Cavalry; malaria; Nov. 24.
GRIFFITH, HAROLD J., Company G, Twenty-seventh Infantry; colitis; Dec. 6.
GRELL, RAYMOND, Company I, Thirty-fifth Infantry; tricuspid insufficiency; Dec. 1.
HEIDE, THOMAS A., Company D, Sixth Infantry; malaria; Nov. 22.
HENNEYER, BURT, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry; malaria; Dec. 3.
HOOR, HERBERT G., Company K, Twenty-second Infantry; cause not reported; Nov. 28.
MONTAG, GEORGE, Company C, Thirty-fifth Infantry; diarrhea; Dec. 2.
MURRAY, THOMAS J., Sergeant, Company A, Twenty-third Infantry; dysentery; Dec. 3.
NEATHERLY, HENRY M., Company F, Thirty-seventh Infantry; variola; at Tarlac; Dec. 3.
PATTEE, JAMES, Company G, Fourth Infantry; drowned at San Isidro; Sept. 11.
RINK, PAUL, Company L, Sixth Infantry; accidentally shot; Nov. 30.
ROGERS, JAMES, Company K, Twenty-second Infantry; cause not reported; Dec. 2.
SANFORD, GEORGE, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; nephritis; Dec. 2.
SMITH, EWEN W., Company M, Thirty-sixth Infantry; variola; at Cebu; Nov. 26.
SHERRELL, WILLIAM, Company K, Sixth Infantry; typhoid; Dec. 2.
STEELE, JAMES, Company K, Sixth Infantry; suicide; Nov. 27.
SULLIVAN, MICHAEL, Troop A, Fourth Cavalry; malaria; Nov. 23.
SULLIVAN PATRICK J., Company G, Third Infantry; killed in action near Balinag, Luzon; Dec. 4
THOMPSON, JAMES E., Sergeant, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry; drowned in Mariwuina River; Nov. 12.
WATERMAN, LESLIE R., Quartermaster's Department, First North Dakota; at Nagasaki, Japan; Sept. 13; tuberculosis.
WELSH, ROBERT E., Company A, Twenty-third Infantry; acute dysentery; Oct. 8.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH F., Company K, Fourteenth Infantry; erysipelas; Dec. 2.

WOUNDED.

Barrett, Henry, First Sergeant, Company C, Eighteenth Infantry; at Iliaya, Panay; leg, slight; Nov. 21.
Brooking, Robert G., Company B, Eighteenth Infantry; at Iliaya, Panay; thigh; slight Nov. 21.
Calvert, Robert B., Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry; at Iliaya, Panay; chest; slight; Nov. 21.
Eager, John, Company B., Eighteenth Infantry; at Iliaya, Panay; leg; slight; Nov. 21.
Lockhart, Edward E., Company C, Eighteenth Infantry; at Iliaya, Panay; scalp; slight; Nov. 21.
Quigley, John, Company A, Twenty-sixth Infantry; at Jaro, Panay; thigh; severe; Nov. 21.
Rogers, John, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; at San Mateo; back; severe; Nov. 22.
Stone, L., Company A, Third Infantry; at Novaliches; thigh; moderate; Nov. 24.
Tinch, William W., Company K, Sixteenth Infantry; at Novaliches; thigh; slight; Nov. 21.
Wilkes, Lewis A., Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; at San Mateo; wrist; slight; Nov. 22.

COMMANDER E. P. WOOD DEAD.

Another of the Officers Who Distinguished Themselves in the Battle of Manila Passes Away.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Commander E. P. Wood, U. S. N., died of typhoid fever at his residence in this city at 5 o'clock this morning.

Commander Wood was in charge of the gunboat Petrel at the battle of Manila Bay. After his return from Manila to the United States it was seen that his health had been broken, and he lacked the power to throw off the disease which caused his death. He was in charge of the fifth lighthouse district, with his office in Baltimore, and had been in the habit of coming over to his home in this city in the evening.

He will be given a naval funeral at Annapolis Wednesday. Admiral Dewey will attend the funeral with a number of other naval people from Washington. Captain Wood leaves a wife in this city, and a son, an ensign in the navy, now at Manila.

SEVERE STORM ON THE LAKES.

Forecaster Cox Says Wind Is the Hardest This Year—Dense Fog Darkens the City.

The worst storm of the year swept the great lakes last night, the wind attaining a velocity of forty-six miles an hour, and Forecaster Cox declared it might reach fifty miles. Ships generally staid in port, but

TO SCAN TRACTION FIELD.

COUNCIL AUTHORIZES THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

Will Consider Street Railway Matters, Such as Municipal Ownership, Compensation for Franchises, and Transfers—Report on Lowering the Tunnels Referred—Boulevard Ordinances—Track Elevation—To Invite Competition in Public Lighting.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Authorized the Mayor to name a special committee to handle street railway matters.

Received and referred a report of a special committee relative to means of lowering the tunnels.

Referred an ordinance authorizing the North and South Side Park Commissioners to acquire land for the purpose of connecting the two boulevard systems by means of a bridge and viaduct.

Received a proposition from the People's Gas-light and Coke company proposing a lower rate for street lighting in consideration of remission of present compensation paid to the city.

Authorized the Mayor to give permits for water for skating parks.

Ordered the Track Elevation committee to prepare an ordinance for the Fortieth street tracks.

Received and referred a new Alton track elevation ordinance.

Ordered Commissioner McGann to report by what authority the Illinois District Telegraph company is operating.

Referred an ordinance for a new South Side boulevard system.

Authorized the Mayor to name a committee to invite competition in street lighting.

Provided the next meeting after next Monday shall be on Jan. 3.

The City Council at its meeting last evening, after some discussion, passed the recommendation of the Committee on Railroads authorizing the Mayor to name a committee of seven Aldermen, three from the West Side and two each from the South and North Sides, which shall consider and report on street railway matters. Some objection was made to the ordinance on the ground that it would take from the regular committees powers regularly belonging to them, but the explanation was made that the special committee was designed more for the purpose of gathering information, like the old "Harlan committee," and its work would be rather supplemental to the regular committees than exclusive of them. The measure provides that the committee shall investigate and report regarding:

Municipal ownership of street car lines.

Compensation to be paid the city for renewals of old franchises or granting of new ones.

Other conditions regarding the granting of street car franchises, such as transfers, methods of laying tracks, running of cars, etc.

The order finally passed by a vote of 50 to 11, the Aldermen voting "nay" being:

Coughlin,	Fick,	Puddleston,
Foley,	Kenner,	Johnson,
Blake [8],	Novak [8],	Rector.
McCormick.	Garry.	

Tunnel Committee's Report.

Alderman Raymer, chairman of the special committee named to investigate methods of lowering the tunnels, made a report, which was referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges. Among other things it says:

By the testimony of expert engineers it is fully established that the depression of the crowns of the tunnels to a depth of twenty-six feet below Chicago City datum is entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint. With the approaches of the tunnels remaining as at present the increase in the gradients will be small, as will be seen by the subjoined table:

Tunnel.	East or south incline— Present gradient.	Proposed Fres'nt gr'd'nt.	"West or north incline— Present gr'd'nt.	Proposed gr'd'nt.
Van Buren-st.	3.10%	11.06%	5.40%	6.67%
Washington-st.	4.50%	8.35%	6.35%	6.67%
La Salle-st.	4.96%	5.80%	5.09%	6.44%

From the standpoint of cost the lowering of the tunnels also is entirely feasible. Indeed, the expenditure involved is so insignificant compared with the interests jeopardized that it should not be allowed to delay this important work a day. According to the estimates of the Commissioner of Public Works the cost of doing this work will be as follows:

Van Buren street tunnel	$201,000
Washington street tunnel	254,000
La Salle street tunnel	265,000
Total	$720,000

It is obvious that the city has the power and owes the duty to remove all obstruction to the navigation that exist in the river, which must ever be a free waterway to the commerce of the United States. The city has forced the steam roads to elevate their tracks, notwithstanding the fact that these roads own the right of way in fee. If the city can compel the steam roads, which do not owe their existence to the city, to raise their tracks it can assuredly force the traction companies, which are but the creatures of the city, to lower the tunnels. This view of the power of the city over the street railway companies is concurred in by the Corporation Counsel, for, when requested to give an opinion as to whether the City of Chicago can force the surface railway companies "at their own expense, to lower the tunnels," he replied that "the answer to your question largely depends on whether the railway companies shall, in case of the tunnels being lowered in accordance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1899, continue to use them. If the railway companies shall definitely decide to continue their use, it is my opinion that the city can compel the companies to bear the expense of the contemplated work."

Lowering Tunnels Recommended.

In view of the foregoing considerations—namely: that the engineering difficulties in lowering the tunnels can be easily overcome, that the cost is small in comparison with the interests affected, and that the city has the power to force the traction companies, by legal process, to depress the tunnels at their own expense, your commission respectfully recommends that a special committee of the City Council be appointed to bring about the lowering of the tunnels. The removal or depression of the tunnels should not be allowed to become a part of the larger question of the renewal of the franchises, for this would make possible a delay of several years and further delay cannot be tolerated, and also because the traction companies should not be permitted to use tunnel matter to confuse the franchise question. Your commission favors the appointment of a special committee of the City Council, because this method of procedure proved effective in securing the elevation of the steam roads.

After the tunnels have been depressed the center-pier bridges will be the one great remaining obstruction in the Chicago River. So long as these bridges stand the navigation of the river will be restricted to vessels of the smaller class. These vessels are now rapidly disappearing and will soon constitute a small fleet by the time the center-pier bridges are replaced, even though this work be accomplished with the greatest possible expedition. It is a fact too well known by you to require enlargement here that the lake vessels constructed during the last three or four years and those that are now building almost without exception exceed 400 feet in length. At present vessels of this size are absolutely precluded by their size from even entering the North Branch of the River, and can only proceed to Twelfth street on the South Branch. With the removal of the center-pier bridges and the straightening, widening, and deepening of the river now well under way by the national government and the Sanitary board, the river will be navigable by the largest vessels.

These center-pier bridges must be replaced with bridges of the bascule type and of the full width of the street, for only by structures of this width can congestion of traffic over the river be avoided. Owing to the fact that the finances of the City of Chicago are in such condition that no money is available for these improvements, and there being no prospect in the near future of increasing the revenue of the city so that it can pay the large sums which these contemplated improvements will require, we recommend and strongly urge that legislation be enacted at the earliest possible moment enabling the city to increase its bonded indebtedness to such an extent that the city authorities can proceed with these and other permanent river improvements. The necessity of putting the river in a condition that it will be navigable for modern vessels is of such paramount importance that proper steps should be taken at once to secure legislation for the purpose of securing the necessary funds for this work.

The report then took up at length the "commercial argument," covering statistics of transportation and diversion of traffic, which it laid to the decadence of the Chicago River, and concluded:

Chicago has but to remove the center-pier bridges and cause the tunnels to be lowered and the national government will widen, deepen, and straighten the Chicago River so it will admit the largest vessels, for Major Marshall, without minimizing the work to be done, has reported that in his opinion the commerce of the Chicago River is of such magnitude as to warrant such an expenditure of money as will make it navigable by vessels 500 feet long.

For Boulevard Link.

Alderman Ailing submitted an ordinance giving the Lincoln Park board and South Park board authority, under the park board act, to acquire whatever land may be necessary to carry out a plan therein set forth of connecting the North and South Side boulevard systems. The plan provides for a viaduct over the tracks of the Illinois Central road alongside the east line of the Lake Front Park from the Randolph street viaduct to the Chicago River, thence across the river by a bascule bridge, thence by another viaduct to grade at Indiana street at a point 600 feet east of St. Clair street, and thence by a boulevard to the city park east of the Chicago avenue pumping works. It was referred to the Streets and Alleys committee, as was another ordinance of Alderman Ailing providing for a boulevard on the South Side.

The latter was accompanied by a petition from the owners of a majority of the frontage affected. The streets which are to form the new boulevard, if the plan is approved, are:

Thirty-seventh, South Western avenue to Lake avenue.

Thirty-third, South Park avenue to Illinois Central tracks.

Oakwood boulevard, Drexel to Lake avenue.

Michigan avenue, Ninety-first to Seventy-seventh.

Seventy-seventh, Muskegon avenue to Bond.

Bond avenue, Seventy-seventh to Seventieth.

Seventieth, Bond avenue to Wheeler.

Wheeler avenue, Seventieth to Sixty-eighth.

Sixty-eighth, Wheeler avenue to Yates.

Yates avenue, Sixty-eighth to Sixty-seventh.

Stony Island avenue, Sixty-seventh to Lake Calumet.

Ninety-eighth, Stony Island avenue to Michigan.

East End avenue, Jackson Park to Fifty-first.

Fifty-first, East End avenue to Lake avenue.

Lake avenue, Fifty-first to Thirty-fifth.

Alleys and streets in Douglas Monument Park, Groveland and Washington Parks, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth streets.

Groveland avenue, Thirty-third to Twenty-ninth.

Twenty-ninth, Groveland avenue to Calumet.

Calumet avenue, Twenty-ninth to Eighteenth.

Eighteenth, Calumet avenue to Prairie.

Prairie avenue, Eighteenth to Sixteenth.

Sixteenth, Prairie avenue to Michigan.

Indiana avenue, Sixteenth to Lake Front Park.

South Park avenue, Thirty-third to Twenty-ninth street.

Various Business Transacted.

The Mayor reported adversely on a proposition of the People's Gaslight and Coke company to furnish light to the city at a flat rate of $10 a lamp, providing the company was relieved of its present obligation to pay the city 3½ per cent on its gross receipts.

The Mayor vetoed the ordinance repealing the ordinance to pave Archer avenue, saying he could make arrangements with the Alton road whereby it would pay for its share of the work.

Alderman Math presented a petition that the building of the South Side intercepting sewer be done by tunneling instead of open cuts.

The Mayor named the following citizens as members of the committee of 100 to urge permission for the city to issue additional bonds:

Joseph Lister, H. D. Baragwanath, W. P. Black, E. J. Tilden, Paul J. Morand, Dr. C. Volini, F. L. Wilt, Dan Healy, E. R. Carter, Charles G. Schmaelzle, Ernest Hall, Fred Kuh, Joseph F. Young, Joseph Becker, Thomas Gallagher, Edward Ahlswede, Paul O. Stensland, N. C. Sears, Charles J. Vopicka, Thomas S. Wallin, Philip Heuss, John V. Farwell, Jr., John J. Feeley, Dr. Robert Engels, H. H. Goll, S. Franklin, Denis J. Leahy, George H. Harris, David Shanahan, H. T. Davis, L. D. Condee, Jacob Cross, Edward Cohen, H. W. Leman, Albert Hahne, James P. Mallette, Frank J. Loesch, John Schoen, George B. Swift, H. A. Roach, Arthur Van Vlissingen, George W. Miller, William Giles, George S. Sloan, John C. Everett, Edward H. Morris, E. B. Wickersham, Cyrus H. McCormick, Joseph T. Dr. Frank Taliaferro, Frank Skola, James C. McShane, John P. McGoorty, Dennis E. Sullivan, Robert J. Redfield, Bamlin Spuegel, Helge A. Haugan, T. J. Scofield, B. M. Winston, E. P. Easider, Augustus Thibolte, J. R. Umbree, Percival B. Palmer, John P. Hopkins, Hempstead Washburne, Graeme Stewart, Charles Trainor, Joslah L. Lombard, James Twohig, George Plamondon, George W. Underwood, Jr., Halsey, W. Brundage, Robert Lofton, H. Joyce, Edward Raney, E. M. Winston, John W. Turner, John C. Scales, Franklin H. Head, John J. Hoerber, Alvis Palda, John J. Glessner, Daniel H. Wacker, Peter Reinberg, Michael Kollessa, Harry Gannett, Thomas Rankin, Henry Stuckart, Thomas J. Webb, Joseph H. Ernest, Early L. Hambleton, Jacob Gross, John W. Ela, James Maher, George E. Adams, Franklin MacVeagh, Rudolph Brand, Sigmund Schmidt, Thomas Murphy, John H. Maney.

QUESTIONS MILLS HOTEL PLAN.

J. Vernon Calkins Says the Project Is Impracticable as a Paying Investment in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In these days when so much appears in the daily papers concerning the success and desirability of a Mills Hotel for Chicago it is not amiss to have an expression on the lodging-house situation in Chicago by one who has been connected with that business for the last eight years. In an article in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE concerning the dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at which many members of the Merchants' club were addressed by Mr. John Lloyd Thomas, the manager of the Mills Hotel of New York, urging the success of such an enterprise in Chicago, both from a charitable and financial standpoint, it is fair to consider some facts and general conditions in the difference between New York and Chicago hotel patronage, location, etc. The writer recently made a special visit to Mills Hotel No. 1, in New York City and was impressed with the good appearance of its patrons, as well as the large investment involved, and, from a Chicago standpoint of comparison, was surprised at its crowded condition and at the price in excess of average cheap lodgings secured in Chicago, which will not exceed 15 cents, if it does that. This is to be accounted for in several ways.

First—The superior building and accommodations have filled Mills No. 1 with respectable people accustomed to paying more, but whom the Mills project enabled to economize.

Second—That New York City is not to be compared in hotel patronage and success to any other point in the United States. It is the gateway for the millions coming into or leaving this country, and who do not come to Chicago, but go to every town and city in the United States. As every one knows who has visited New York, hotel accommodations are much higher than in Chicago. Small hotel rooms, which are plentiful in Chicago at 50 cents and 75 cents, cannot be had at less than $1 and $1.50 in New York, and better rooms in proportion. The day I inspected the Mills Hotel I did not see a poor looking individual, but, in fact, a middle or medium class. This house was full; I also found not a room to be had at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Park Avenue, the Manhattan, or even the Grand Union. I was particularly impressed that New York was the best place in the country for the hotel business, no matter at what prices.

Now let me add a word as to profits. My information comes from a personal acquaintance of D. O. Mills. Mr. Mills is several times a millionaire, having made the bulk of his money from the increase in the market value of which is over $7,000,000, and cost Mr. Mills but comparatively few thousands. He states as a matter of fact Mr. Mills is losing money on his investment; that the statements of profits are false and made to prevent the impression that it was a charitable institution, for, as a losing investment, he would be called upon to help the poor; that he built it with a double purpose—viz.: that of helping those who could pay a small price and for an investment. This is a statement given to me while in New York two weeks ago by a close acquaintance of Mr. Mills, and with the injunction that it should not be repeated. But while no doubt the hotel is a luxury to those it houses, a profit on its entire investment and operation is denied. The building is expensively constructed, and, through its many facilities and accommodations, its operating expenses are large. Now this is a fact: the best lodging-house in this city at the present time is not or has not been filled the year around since it was constructed, unless it may be the year of the fair, and I will say even that, for the year May 1, 1893, to May 1, 1894, the whole year covering the World's Fair, not a lodging-house in this city was full. Now, it matters not how sumptuous and palatial your building is, if there are not sufficient lodgers to fill our present 15 cent houses, good or bad as they are, and 10 cents and 15 cents is their limit, how can you expect to obtain people at 20 cents and 30 cents in sufficient numbers, or help this class of people now in the lodging-houses, to be profitable?

The real facts are, however, that such a building as Mills' Hotel in Chicago will not be a blessing to the poor, who are now patronizing these cheap houses at 5 cents, 10 cents, and 15 cents, but will draw from higher priced hotels, houses, and flats, where rooms are rented out and materially assist tenants to pay their landlord's rent. People who are paying in hotels and private houses $2 to $3 per week for rooms are the ones who will be benefited by a Mills Hotel in this city.

In conclusion, I am convinced that a Mills Hotel in Chicago at 10 cents and 15 cents will be a comfort and blessing to those able and who now pay that price, but its investors must view it in the light of partial charity, for it can make no profits at even 20 cents and 30 cents upon the vast sum necessary in the investment of such an enterprise, and I feel those contemplating such investment for other than charitable purposes should have their eyes opened to the real conditions in Chicago.

J. VERNON CALKINS.

Baby Dies from Burns.

Martha, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roth, 13534 Superior avenue, Hegewisch, died Sunday morning from burns. A 5-year-old son left in charge of the child played with burning paper and set fire to the clothing in the cradle.

DEALS FOR NEW PLAYERS

MANAGER LOFTUS ACTIVE IN HIS EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN CLUB.

Herman Long of Boston Is the Most Important Man Under Consideration and a Proposition Is Made to Manager Selee for the Fast Shortstop—Callahan or Griffith May Be Offered in Exchange—Reduction of the Circuit Occupies Magnates' Attention.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—President Hart and Manager Loftus have had a number of conferences today with reference to possible deals for strengthening the Chicago club. Nothing has been done, but they say something may be accomplished tomorrow.

It appears that a trade with Pittsburg is under consideration, but what it is is hard to guess. It is naturally supposed that they are trying to strengthen Chicago's weak spot at short field, but the only available man in Pittsburg is Clingman, and even he can hardly be considered an important addition to the club. Nevertheless, Manager Loftus said tonight Clingman was a much better man than Magoon. Loftus and Hart both had long talks today with Pulliam, and all three acknowledged a deal was being considered which might be concluded tomorrow.

Another theory of the trade under consideration is that Chicago may be angling for either George Davis or "Kid" Gleason of the New York club and is seeking to get the man through Pittsburg by means of a double trade. The Chicago and New York clubs are not on good terms and New York wants certain Pittsburg players, hence the idea that Chicago may get the New York player through Pittsburg. But George Davis is by far the strongest player on the New York nine, and it does not seem reasonable to suppose the Giants will part with him.

Another important though not promising deal that Manager Loftus began to negotiate this afternoon was for Herman Long of the Boston club. Loftus took Selee aside and made a proposition to trade for Long, explaining that Herman would like to play in Chicago. Selee appeared to give the matter some consideration, saying that a change of faces on the team might do no harm. He, however, said the difficulty was that Chicago had no man to offer in exchange who could play short and that Boston could not fill Long's place at short field.

Chicago After Herman Long.

Chicago made a good offer for Long. It is thought Loftus agreed to give Callahan, or that he might even have offered Griffith. Selee thinks both of these men are good pitchers and has no use for another pitcher for Boston. It is also said Ryan may have figured in the deal, but this cannot be confirmed through Selee, as he said: "After the conference Selee said it was not impossible that he should trade Long, but he did not talk as if he considered the deal seriously. Loftus is exceedingly anxious to get Long, who, he thinks, would play great ball in Chicago, which is his home.

The Cincinnati club is after a third baseman, and there is talk of the possibility of an exchange of Werrick for Corcoran, but Cincinnati will stop acceptably for a time on the Chicago club before he went to Cincinnati.

All in all, the chances of Chicago making a deal at this meeting to strengthen its team do not appear bright, but Loftus nevertheless is working hard.

The full force of the National league is represented here tonight in advance of the annual fall meeting, which convenes tomorrow at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is seldom the magnates all arrive so promptly, and their action is construed to mean that an important conference is on tonight. Earl Wagner of the Washington club confirms this impression by saying he had not intended to come until tomorrow, but received a telegram yesterday informing him he had better be on hand for action.

Strong Effort to Reduce.

Undoubtedly a strong effort is being made to accomplish the reduction of the circuit to eight clubs, but what will be the result of such a reduction is hard to prophesy. The magnates themselves appear to believe it can hardly be accomplished. Another outside there is a difference of opinion. It is certain, however, that the many conferences and quiet corner talks that it is now being held have been held all dodge related to a reduction of the circuit, and that this will be the revival of the wire that four can come at all near to each other's terms is also certain.

Louisville and Cleveland will be easy to deal with, Washington is indifferent, and Baltimore is obstinate. Edward Hanlon said today the Baltimore franchise was sold long ago at $45,000 and that it has increased in value since then. If Hanlon can't be induced to withdraw about the chances of reducing the circuit are slim indeed.

The owners of the big clubs still insist, as they have been doing for months, that they will not contribute any cash toward the reduction of the circuit. It is certain they will not pay any such absurd figure as was named by Hanlon.

In the meanwhile there is talk about substituting some Western cities in the place of Cleveland, and Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Detroit are mentioned in this connection. What the American league would say to this is not suggested.

Up to a late hour tonight no light had been thrown upon the scheme to reduce the circuit, and it is certain the cards have been worked upon it all day. John T. Brush has been about the Fifth Avenue Hotel but little, only dropped in for a short time this afternoon, evidently to wait for Andrew Freedman. When the latter appeared the two departed, who a year ago were mortal enemies, drove away together to the Democratic club.

Hart and Brush Do Not Meet.

Hart and Robison are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. They don't seem to be having much to say to Brush. Hitherto the Cincinnati magnate always stopped at the same hotel with Hart and Robison. Now Brush is at the Stertevant, and there seems to be some ground for the statement he has decided to put home from his former associates in the West and has taken up with Soden, Freedman, and the Philadelphia magnates instead.

It is believed, however, that all of the big club owners will unite on any feasible plan that may present itself for reducing the circuit.

The happiest looking magnate here is Barney Dreyfuss, the new President of the Pittsburg club. Dreyfuss looks as he does not care what is done at the meeting, and he probably does not. He thinks he has made a good deal in going to Pittsburg, believes he has a pennant winning club, and is not particular whether the circuit is reduced or not, whether he is worrying about players, wherein he differs from a majority of the magnates.

Philadelphia is represented at the meeting by no less than half a dozen persons, counting Dreyfuss, although the latter is now said to have no interest in the Louisville club. In addition to Harry Pulliam there are Dr. Stuckey, Charles P. Dehler, Caspar Hammer, and Dr. Walter Vandersopt, all directors.

Philip Auten of Chicago, one of the owners of the Pittsburg club, is here. It is the first time he has attended a league meeting in several years.

President Ban Johnson of the American league has received both Boston and Philadelphia in the interest of his organization. He seeks to secure the adoption of the new drafting regulations governing the $1,000 bonus and a two-year clause. Both the Boston and Philadelphia magnates are opposed to these changes, although Johnson failed to see the Philadelphia magnates when he was in that city. Johnson, it appears, did not care to broach the subject of an American league club in Chicago, and none of the National magnates appears to take this threat of the American league seriously.

President Hart said tonight: "I confess I am more interested in strengthening the Chicago club than I am in the question of reducing the league circuit. I have given Loftus free rein and have told him to do what he could and as many trades as he wishes if he thinks there is a chance of helping the team."

Chicago is negotiating with the Washington club, the man most in mind undoubtedly being Selee's brother Frank, who is now in Tacoma, and another Washington player. The fact that Boston is after Mercer makes it seem possible Selee is looking out for an infielder to take Long's place. The Chicago club will undoubtedly add some players to its list tomorrow, when its option on some of the Pittsburg-Louisville players expires.

ST. PAUL TO ENTER NEW LEAGUE.

Makes Application to President Hickey for Admission.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 11.—St. Paul has made application to President Hickey of the new Western League of Professional Baseball Clubs for admission to that organization. The application will be considered at the next meeting of the association to be held in January.

Toronto Applies to New League.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11.—Toronto may be represented in the new American Baseball association. The Toronto Street railroad company applied for a franchise and its application, it is said, has been received with favor.

MAROONS MAY NOT GO WEST.

Stagg Waits for an Answer from the California Management.

Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 11.—It has been decided the football team of the University of California will play the Carlisle Indians on Christmas day in San Francisco.

The announcement that the University of California had arranged a date with the Carlisle Indians for Christmas day was something of a surprise to the University of Chicago eleven, who supposed it had an option on the date. Coach Stagg yesterday wired the California management asking about the date and requesting some definite answer, but last night had received no reply. The Athletic board at the university did not hold the meeting called for yesterday, but will meet late this week, when the trip to the coast will be definitely settled. The students do not favor the trip, although some members of the eleven would like to make it.

One of the Athletic board said:

"The idea of sending the team out there is farcical. They can't stand it, and they have nothing to gain by it and everything to lose. If it is a reward for their services, why not make them a gift of some kind rather than ask them to go out there to play football simply for the gate receipts? What if can't understand is why they should get or even want any reward for their playing this year. Didn't they get the Western championship? What more does Stagg or any one else want in the line of football?"

Stagg said yesterday that he did not understand the situation out on the coast, for he thought that he had first claim on the game.

The football dinner of the eleven will take place tomorrow night at the Quadrangle club. It was to have taken place at the home of President Harper, but owing to sickness the affair was shifted to the Quadrangle club. The meeting will probably choose the Captain for next year. Henry and Speed have another rival in the field in the person of Slaker. Yesterday a boom for his election was started, but the student body has every reason to believe that the choice lies between the first two. Many favor Speed for this year, with Henry to direct the play, and Henry to take the place in his last year.

Coach Stagg has ordered a number of gold football, which will be presented to all the players who wear the varsity "C." The list includes Kennedy, Hamill, Slaker, Henry, Speed, Webb, Cassells, Sheldon, Fell, Ahlswede, Flannagan, Holste, Eldredge, and Place.

The celebration in honor of the football victory was one of the greatest affairs of its kind ever held at the Midway oval. At 9 o'clock the yelling began with a small handful of students in one of the halls, and in a few minutes the entire student body had congregated. Kent Hall was thrown open, and the students, headed by the football team, coachers, and professors, entered the building and started things going by singing varsity songs. Many speeches were made.

Particular stress was laid on the fact three members of the eleven were retiring from active work, and the crowd showed its enthusiastic spirit by rising to its feet and cheering when Kennedy, Hamill, and Webb made their farewell speeches to the crowd.

President Harper made a long address, which was punctuated by remarks from the crowd, and Dr. Goodspeed's opening remark of "I told you so" drew the longest cheers and howls of the session. The band played the varsity songs and the crowd joined in the singing with vigor.

Dr. Harper said, after the meeting: "It was one of the best meetings that we have ever held at the university. I believe the student body to be in closer union than ever before, and the work of the football eleven this year has been responsible for it. I have every reason to believe that we shall retain that spirit whether we have winning teams or not."

ASKS WISCONSIN TO EXPLAIN.

Minnesota Says Badgers Use Unfair Methods in Trying to Secure Player.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11.—Professor F. S. Jones of the University of Minnesota Board of Athletic Control announces the athletic authorities of the University of Wisconsin will be asked to explain the attempts of Wisconsin emissaries to induce Bidlake, full back of the Minneapolis Central High School, to go to Madison and join next year's eleven. Bidlake says he was offered by Coach Phil King and by another Wisconsin man, whose name he does not know, all his expenses, including lodging, tuition, books, clothes, etc., and a remunerative position if he would show up for preliminary practice at Madison next August.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin football management denies emphatically that it has made any offer to a Minneapolis high school player by the name of Bidlake. It seems Bidlake came down to the game Saturday looking for a chance to talk to Manager Fisher, but on account of the latter's being so busy had no opportunity. Speaking of the affair tonight Graduate Manager Fisher said:

"I have never had any correspondence with Bidlake nor did I meet him until he was introduced to me last Saturday at the time of the game. Bidlake did not want to see me when I met him, as I told him I was too busy to talk to him then, and saw no more of him. I did not have more than ten words with him, much less made him any offer. No Wisconsin man so far as I know has made Bidlake any offer."

Hall Will Captain Illinois.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—At an election this afternoon for the football captaincy of the Illinois team during the season of 1900, A. R. Hall, a junior in the Law School, was unanimously chosen to fill the position. He has played half back on the varsity for three years, although injuries kept him out of the game during the greater part of the last season.

SANTRY EASILY WHIPS O'MALLEY.

Interesting Bouts Furnished at the Frank Garrard Benefit.

Frank Garrard, the lightweight boxer, was given a benefit at the Star Theater last night. Considering the state of the weather the crowd was large, and the popular pugilist and soldier received a substantial amount of money.

All in all, the exhibition bouts and those to a finish were of the kind to please the crowd. Garrard, who was always popular with local ring-goers, was given a rousing reception when introduced by Manager Summerfield, and a short speech thanked those present for their kindness.

Eddy Santry was the star of the night and appeared in the windup against Jack O'Malley, formerly of Baltimore. It was the first appearance of the featherweight champion since his defeat of Ben Jordan. He soon demonstrated he was in good form. O'Malley, a long, angular fighter with an awkward style of action, was no match for the champion and was knocked out after two minutes of fighting.

He rushed Santry at the start, but met two left swings on the head that brought him up short. Santry then sent a hard left swing to the breast and a few seconds later shot a straight right to the pit of the stomach. The blow did not take immediate effect, as O'Malley sparred for several seconds and then fell in a heap and was counted out. The crowd in the gallery yelled "Fake," but those at the ringside could see that he was clearly out. He did not revive for two minutes.

The feature of the exhibition part of the card was the set-to between the veteran instructor, Harry Gilmore, and his son, Harry Gilmore, Jr. Both rounds were all sons of the veteran, Johnny, aged 14, and Tommy, aged 6, esquired their brother, while the father was cared for by Fred, aged 12, and Frank, a curly-haired tot of 4, who caused much merriment as he carefully sponged his father's face. The family went the limit of three rounds, in which two knockouts were cleverly simulated. Harry, Jr., was a little nervous, but did both fast and clever work.

Jimmy Barry and Frank Fitzgerald furnished the curtain raiser, a spirited three-round exhibition bout, in which the ex-champion showed that he had not forgotten his former skill.

Clarence Forbes knocked out Mickey Riley in the early part of the third round. Riley took a lot of punishment, and in the last part was too weak to make anything but feeble returns. Forbes finally landed a right swing on the jaw and put him out for ten seconds.

The Alaska Kid was given a good reception as he climbed through the ropes to meet Sig. Herman, but proved a disappointing bout, the serious efforts of the "Kid" to win proving ludicrous. His haymaker swings generally landed in the middle of Hart's back. Hart went along easily, but landed often enough to win the decision. The "Kid" made a vigorous protest.

Ben Howatt, Jr., gave an exhibition of club swinging, juggling as many as four clubs at a time. A shower of silver coins rewarded the youngster.

Morris Rauch defeated Mike Munger in two and a half rounds. Rauch landed a right hook on the jaw, causing his opponent to slip. He fell forward, striking his chin on the canvas with sufficient force to prevent him from continuing. He struggled to his feet at the count of nine, but was wabbly and in the arms of Referee Bardell, who stopped the bout.

Tom Cooney and Benny Yanger, the "Tipton Slasher," fought a spirited fight for nearly two minutes. Yanger then got his man against the ropes and ripped a number of right and left jolts into the stomach. The punishment was severe and Cooney, but he fought back pluckily until put out with a right swing on the point of the jaw.

M'GOVERN FINDS A NEW VICTIM.

Knocks Out "Young Corbett" in the Second Round.

Terry McGovern boxed "Young Corbett," Frank Childs' pupil, at the Trocadero last night, pommeling the game little negro all the way, and finally stopping him with a savage left hook to the jaw in the second round. Clarence Sandy, "the navy kid," tackles McGovern tonight.

Charlie Mason, the local featherweight, will be one of the two men to box McGovern at Cincinnati next Monday. Mason was selected for his well-known ability to take punishment, and the fact he has a vicious punch all the time in either hand. If McGovern can beat him into submission in ten rounds he will do more than any other man ever did. Mason has lost several decisions, but was never yet knocked out or even dazed, while most of his battles have been with men much bigger than himself. He will weigh 123 to McGovern's 119.

Jack Hudson, the local lightweight, closed two matches yesterday. He will box Perry Queenan in Milwaukee Dec. 27 six rounds, and on Dec. 30 will meet "Kid" Lavigne for twenty rounds at Cleveland, where the sports think Hudson little short of a wonder.

SULLIVAN EASILY DEFEATS KENNY.

Knocks Out the Chicago Fighter in the Sixth Round.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—"Spike" Sullivan of Boston worked his way a notch nearer lightweight championship laurels tonight by knocking out young Kenny of Chicago in the sixth round. "Spike" could have finished his man in half the time. They met at 133 pounds and were scheduled for twenty rounds. In the preliminary rounds Tony Moran of Brooklyn secured the decision on points over Jack Smith of New York. Kid Larney of Bridgeport was knocked out in the third round of his fight by Jack Fitzgerald of New Britain.

Gans Wins from Ashe.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 11.—Joe Gans of Baltimore defeated "Kid" Ashe, colored, a local lightweight, in a fifteen-round fight here tonight before the People's Athletic club for a purse of $800.

Notes of the Fighters.

Tom Duggan, who made such a game fight against Joe Ziegler at the C. A. A. on Saturday night that the members rewarded him with a collection of $50, has been signed for a bout at the Star Theater at an early date.

If Joe Gans wins over "Kid" McFarland at the Star Theater on Dec. 22 he will be signed to meet two local men for six rounds each the same night. The winner of the coming Lewis-Daly bout will be one of the colored man's opponents.

While out for his usual walk on Sunday morning George Kirwan, the local lightweight, was mistaken for a mate by two drunken toughs loafing on the corner of Elizabeth street and Grand avenue. As the pugilist passed one of them smashed his hat over his eyes. Kirwan at once proceeded to slug both of them, quick first at one and then at the other. He placed one here de combat with a hard blow in the stomach, causing him to seek rest against the saloon front. Seeing that it had come down to a single fight the other tough, who was considerably bigger than Kirwan, took to his heels, with Kirwan in hot pursuit. He ran up an alley, picked up a brickbat, which he hurled at his pursuer. Kirwan ducked the missile and the thoroughly frightened tough climbed over the nearest fence and escaped. Quite a crowd saw the battle and cheered the fighter on his victory.

Cleveland Shoe Dealer in Bankruptcy.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—George Simond, a shoe dealer at 174 Ontario street and doing business also at Sharon, Pa., and Springfield, O., filed a petition in bankruptcy this afternoon. His liabilities were placed at $41,582 and assets at $25,007. Referee Remington appointed United States Marshal Smalley as receiver.

Meeting of the State Grange.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Grange will meet here tomorrow. After the addresses of welcome Mrs. K. M. Stahl of Madison County will read a paper on "Good Citizenship" and George F. Bell of Winona will speak on "The State Grange."

PICK WINNERS IN MUD.

TWO HEAVY PLUNGES AT NEW ORLEANS HIT BOOKMAKERS HARD.

Silver Coin at Odds of 10 to 1, Heavily Backed, Gallops Home an Easy Victor in the Six-Furlong Dash—Forbush Proves the Second Downfall of the Layers of Odds—Evelyn Byrd, Another "Good Thing," Fails to Repay Backers Owing to Poor Riding.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Judging from the size of today's fields the Fair Grounds track is well supplied with horses with a fondness for mud. This was the first day of real heavy, sticky going that has come since the season opened, yet the fields in the five races which made up the program broke this season's record for size.

East met West in the majority of the races and the West came off with the better of the argument. The weather was dull and raw, but notwithstanding that and the condition of the track and the ordinary card a big betting crowd was out. There were three big plunges during the course of the afternoon, only one of which went wrong.

Silver Coin, who won the three-quarters dash for maiden 2-year-olds, was an extremely "good thing" and well backed at the inviting odds of 10 to 1.

Forbush was backed with the utmost confidence to beat a bewildering bunch in the first half of the mile and twenty yards selling race and he walked in.

The good thing that went wrong was Evelyn Byrd in the second half of the mile and twenty-yard race. It was on just such a track as this that a big killing was made on her in Chicago in the summer. With Jimp Astor, and the Eastern colt Strangest to attract the public play, the Evelyn Byrd coterie were afforded as good as 6 to 1 against their trick and they went after it eagerly but quietly. The steady play reduced the odds to 4 to 1 at post time.

Evelyn Byrd had all her speed and she used it to the best advantage in the early part of the race. After she had disposed of Manlius, Strangest, Jimp hooked up with her, but she was getting away from them at the final eighth, when she swerved clear across the track from the inside to the outside. After she got as far out as she could get without jumping the fence, she gradually crowded upon Strangest, who had come out and trotted down the center of the track and got within a neck of him, when the race was over. Had Hildebrand been able to keep her straight she could not have lost.

There were thirteen starters in the Silver Coin race. Ben Chandler was not showing here and elsewhere, was considered the best. Outside of him Crane and Chamberlain were the most respected. Silver Coin was the medium of a well-circulated tip, but he was taken seriously only by a select few, who backed him to good purpose at a long price. Ben Chance and Crane raced each other to a standstill by the time they reached the head of the stretch, and Silver Coin fairly galloped over them.

Forbush was at home in the going in the mile and twenty yard race, and came away when he got ready. Winning as he pleased by three lengths from Prospero, who was as good as 6 to 1 for the place. Diddad showed decided improvement and finished third.

Mizpah, who was reported as broken down, is not, as was at first thought, and he took a little exercise this morning and pulled up without taking a lame step. He will be continued in training, and will be seen out again shortly.

New Orleans Summaries Dec. 11.

Weather clear. Track heavy.

First race, 6½ furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Beckman, 111 [Cruz]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
5-1	La Grange, 106 [Dupee]	9	4½	3½	2½	2½
7-1	Tom Collins, 108 [Kuhn]	10	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:20½. Won easily. Second same. Start good.

The first appearance of the featherweight champion since his defeat of Ben Jordan. He soon demonstrated he was in good form. O'Malley, a long, angular fighter with an awkward style of action, was no match for the champion and was knocked out after two minutes of fighting.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens:

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GIRL IN MOLINEUX TRIAL.

MISS MELANDO GIVES UNWILLING TESTIMONY AGAINST PRISONER.

Fact Established by the Young Woman That the Alleged Poisoner Was in Possession of Note Paper of the Peculiar Kind That Figures in the Correspondence to Which the Names of Barnet and Molineux Were Signed—General News of Gotham.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 11.

For two hours today the trial of Roland B. Molineux was taken up with the testimony of Mary Melando, the curious little woman who apparently is greatly interested in the prisoner. She seemed to feel that whatever she said must be against Molineux, and she battled with all her woman's courage to say nothing. But in the end she had said much. Molineux watched her narrowly all the time she was in the witness chair. The Recorder finally felt called upon to intercede, and he made her turn her chair in such a position that she couldn't see Molineux without turning.

Girl's Testimony Damaging to Molineux.

For six months the emissaries of the prosecution had tried to lure this young woman within the jurisdiction of the court. They failed until last week, when they succeeded in getting her across the line from New Jersey to this State.

Mr. Weeks cross-examination was perfunctory. It gave Mr. Osborne the opportunity to ask a few more questions, and he drew from the witness that she had seen Molineux in both January and February of this year and that she was with him the day he was arrested.

It seemed that the ordeal for the little woman in the chair was over, but it had only just begun. The Recorder, exercising his privilege, began an examination on his own account. For an hour he questioned the girl.

The Recorder drew from the witness that the time she talked to Mr. Weeks about the paper was in January of this year, in Mr. Weeks' office.

The Recorder asked her if she had ever shown any of Molineux's writing to anybody, and the witness said, tearfully, that she had only showed some of her friends an order he had given her for a dress.

In the early part of the girl's testimony Mr. Osborne asked her about a fellow-employé at the Newark factory who had a blonde beard. This was taken to have some connection with the fact that the woman who says she sold a holder similar to that in which the poison bottle was placed, says she sold it to a man with a blonde beard.

The importance of Miss Melando's testimony may be seen when it is recalled that there are in evidence against Molineux a letter admittedly in his handwriting, known as the "Burns letter," and two letters signed "Barnet" and "Cornish," all written on this blue note paper adorned with the three crescents.

Mr. Weeks has said in court that he will produce a specimen of handwriting that is not Molineux's which he will show is the same as that of the address on the package sent to Cornish. This being entirely a circumstantial evidence case, the strength of such a line of defense, that another man answers the conditions as well as Molineux, is apparent.

The jury which heard the evidence in the suit brought by Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin, a landscape painter, against Patrick McInerney, a dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, to recover $100,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections, returned a verdict this afternoon for the plaintiff in the sum of $10,000.

The James Gordon Bennett, a New Jersey pilotboat, while off Sandy Hook, was struck by an 8-inch dummy shell at 11:45 o'clock last Saturday morning. The shell was fired from a gun at the United States proving grounds. The boat is undergoing repairs at Poillon's shipyards, Clinton street, Brooklyn. There were five pilots on board. Pilot Mix was on duty on deck. The boat was about a mile south of the Scotland lightship and four miles from the point of the Hook. The shell struck the water, ricochetting and changing its direction.

Dummy Shell Strikes a Pilot Boat.

The missile passed under the main boom and fell into the water fifteen feet from the boat. It cut away the staysail block and broke a stanchion and a chain plate. The forepeak halliards were cut away, and the foresail came down.

As the damage was not serious, the cruise was finished, and the boat returned to the city this morning.

This is the third vessel that has been struck by shells off Sandy Hook. When testing the big disappearing gun about five years ago a shell sunk a timber-laden schooner. A shell passed through the rigging of another boat.

It was the annual bazaar of the Professional Woman's league that made the Waldorf Astoria captivating tonight. At the entrance to the small ballroom was a pyramid of dolls There were fairies and shepherdesses, witches, Princesses and shepherdesses. There were Annie Yeamans in war and calico, as the "Cook Lady," in "Why Smith Left Home," Blanche Walsh in "La Tosca," Miss Melville as "Sis Hopkins." There were "Ben-Hur" in E. J. Morgan's tunic, sandals, and scarf; "Barbara Frietchie" in the skirts, shawl, and bonnet of Julia Marlowe; "Greta, the Singing Girl," dressed as Alice Nielsen dresses her; the "Greek Slave," in black draperies; Lillian Russell, as a little girl, grave and thoughtful; Juliet and Babbie, as Maud Adams represented them; Roxane, in Katherine Gray's realization; O. Mimosa Sam, the "Children of the Ghetto," the "Three Little Lambs," and many others. At the photograph-autograph booth were portraits with signatures of the most celebrated actors and actresses.

Bazaar of the Professional Woman's League.

The Hudson County (N. J) grand jury has determined to reform Hoboken. Today it presented indictments against Mayor Lawrence Fagan, twenty-eight freeholders, the entire board; seven members of the Hoboken Common Council, the Police Commissioners, Chief of Police Donovan and Police Captain Hayes, City Treasurer James Smith, County Court-House Custodian John Hogan, the Lyric Theater management, the World Amusement company, the Insecticide Disinfectant company, and Contractor Ignatius Noonan, and Thomas Flannagan.

Mayor and City Council of Hoboken Indicted.

The indictments are for all manner of offenses, ranging from malfeasance and extravagance in office to perjury and from failure to enforce the law to larceny.

The Mayor and the Hoboken Police board are indicted for permitting Souller's Lyric Theater to be open on Sunday and for failing to enforce the laws against slot machines and liquor selling on Sunday.

The charges against the Common Council are malfeasance in office and exceeding appropriations. The Councilmen are all indicted except Oscar Frommet, who is a member of the grand jury that found the indictments, and Oscar Stell, who voted against the extravagances complained of.

It is the ambition of Albert Stone to be a fireman, and he missed it by the sixteenth of an inch today. Stone is an ambulance driver attached to Bellevue Hospital, and during the fire in the children's ward in Bellevue last spring Stone distinguished himself above all others. The minimum height for firemen is fixed at 5 feet and 9 inches, and Stone is just one-sixteenth of an inch short of the standard.

Nature Triumphs by Sixteenth of Inch.

Stone's friends sought Professor Harris, a physical culture expert, a week ago.

"Add a sixteenth of an inch," said Harris.

"A mere trifle."

Then the willing Stone was put through a course of sprouts, but he didn't sprout at all. Not a hair's breadth was added to his stature.

On Sunday Stone's friends resolved on heroic measures. They decided that to raise a lump on his head was the only way, so they pounded him on the head with a wooden bail under a stocking. The desired lump came and Stone was happy. But the examination was some days distant and the lump disappeared.

Then it was decided to raise another lump. This time Stone was well beaten and a gratifying lump was raised, but Stone was made so faint and limp that when he was measured he was again too short.

Instead of losing in Wall street, it is now said by those who claim to know that John D. Rockefeller, son of the Standard Oil magnate, has made in a few weeks more than $1,000,000 by his transactions in Leather common. For some time stories have been in circulation that John D. Rockefeller the younger had lost more than $10,000,000 in Leather, and that his father had settled for him.

Young Rockefeller No Loser in Leather.

When this story of his losses was shown to John D. Rockefeller Jr. he said: "It is nonsense."

From inside sources it is learned that young Rockefeller bought something like 400,000 shares at prices ranging from 11 to 20. He sold out most of his holdings in October at between 30 and 40. Conservative estimates place his gains at about $1,000,000.

John Balle has come over seas to kill a tradition. He eloped with his mother-in-law. They are detained at the barge office. Balle, a strapping fellow of 35 years, is a baker, and comes from Tarmowitz, Posen. He married a girl of 14. Her mother, Mrs. Sophia Brussig, who made the match, lived with the young folks. She is nearly 50 years old and has the air of one born to command.

Elopes with His Mother-in-Law.

Balle tired of his child-wife and with the mother-in-law set out for America. They arrived here on Saturday on the St. Louis and the difference in their ages attracted the attention of the immigration officials.

The two were detained for examination and then Balle told all he knew. He said he loved his mother-in-law and could not live without her. They will be sent back to Posen.

The Presbytery of New York today discussed for three hours the Warszawiak matter, and then rescinded the action it took in November when it appointed a commission to try Warszawiak and decided to let the matter rest until the synod of the State shall have acted upon it. The presbytory's action was the result of a strong protest made by the Rev. D. R. R. Booth, Acting Moderator of the Fifth avenue session, and by Mr. Campbell, a member, who appeared before the presbytery and declared that, inasmuch as the action appointing a commission was a reflection upon the majority of the session of the Fifth Avenue Church, they would appeal from anything that might be done to the General Assembly and bring the whole case up on its merits.

Synod Must Act in Warszawiak Matter.

As far back as John French can remember in his eighty-odd years of life he had never entertained a desire to gamble until a gang of expert bunko men got hold of him last Friday and relieved him of $5,000 in a game of chance. The Brooklyn police are looking for the swindlers, but admit that there is little chance to trace them or to recover Mr. French's $5,000.

Gotham Swindlers Find Another Victim.

Mr. French years ago retired on the fortune he had made in building. He lives at 469 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, and for fifty years has been prominent in church and social circles in his borough.

Emily Goodison, young, pretty, and devoted to music and art, strolled into the rose garden at Prospect Park this afternoon and for some reason that may never be known drank three ounces of carbolic acid. She died soon after. As far as her parents and friends knew, she had everything to live for. She selected for her deathbed one of the prettiest spots in Prospect Park, a high mound in the rose garden.

Ends Her Life in the Park Rose Garden.

The girl had two newspaper clippings in her pocketbook referring to the Franklin Syndicate, as well as a clipping of a poem entitled "A Little While."

The American committee of the Netherlands Red Cross society has received $8,000 for the relief of the wounded within the Boer lines. Part of the money will be cabled tomorrow to the Netherlands society. Frederick J. de Peyster collected several thousand dollars among his wealthier friends, and $2,000 was raised in Michigan. Frank Jewett, the treasurer of the committee, said that he had received word from the Omaha subcommittee that a mass-meeting of Boer sympathizers is to be held there, at which subscriptions will be received.

Send Money to War Victims Today.

H. Edward Rowland, chairman of the Committee on Supply of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which has charge of supplying a pastor as successor to Dr. Hall, said today that Dr. George T. Purvis of Princeton positively had not been called. "The only positive call that we have ever given," he said, "was to the Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell on April 1. He declined."

Purvis Not Called to Fifth Avenue Church.

The electric signs of night which draw crowds to theaters and music halls have been put to church uses by the Rev. H. W. Ennis of Williamsburg. He had one in front of the First Reformed Church last night. It drew a crowd to the edifice, and, incidentally, drew a mothlike lot of people in the neighborhood of the church. Dr. Dixon, who is attached to the parish, is pleased over the result.

Electric Sign Draws Crowd to Church.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of East-Bound Shipments—Rate War Unlikely to Be Ended Soon.

The weekly statement of east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions shows a total of 81,795 tons for the week ended Dec. 7, as compared with 86,722 tons for the preceding week and 111,031 tons for the corresponding week of last year. High rates are assigned as the cause for the reduction. Of last week's shipments 8,826 tons were in flour, as compared with 29,137 tons for the corresponding week of last year; 55,031 tons in grain, as compared with 60,731 tons for last year; and 17,938 tons in provisions, as compared with 21,163 tons. The Fort Wayne road carried the largest tonnage, having 16,459 tons, or 20.1 per cent of the total. The Lake Shore road was next, with 12,123 tons, or 14.8 per cent. Other roads carried: Baltimore and Ohio, 7,043 tons; Big Four, 6,009; Erie, 5,504; Grand Trunk, 5,227; Michigan Central, 7,675; Nickel Plate, 5,555; Pan-Handle, 7,597; Wabash, 8,603.

Unlikely to End Rate War.

Settlement of the transcontinental passenger rate war is apparently farther off than ever. A call has been issued for a conference in New York next Tuesday of various Eastern lines. This is the date which had been announced for the meeting called last week jointly by the officials of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé roads. Now the Eastern lines have called a meeting for the same day, ignoring the Western roads, and some doubt is expressed here whether the Eastern lines want to effect a settlement. Advices from Boston announced that a new tariff sheet to be issued there today, will reduce the second class fare from Boston to San Francisco to $48.95.

Will Move Yards to Dolton.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad is moving its main yards by degrees to Dolton, outside of the city limits, as it needs more room than it owns in the city. The road has purchased recently 125 acres in the vicinity of Dolton and has a large force of men at work there. Eight tracks are ready for use now. The company uses the tracks of the Western Indiana from Dolton into Chicago.

Two Soldiers Dishonorably Discharged

General Anderson yesterday issued an order dishonorably discharging Private Joseph S. Winters, Company G, Seventh Infantry, and Private George S. Mauts, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry. They were found guilty by a court-martial at Fort Sheridan.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Zaza.

David Belasco's version, in five acts, of Pierre Berton and Charles Simon's play of that name. Presented at Powers' Theater by Mrs. Leslie Carter and her company.

THE CAST.

Bernard Dufrene.....Charles A. Stevenson
Duc de Brissac.....Gerard Anderson
Cascart, Zaza's singing partner.....Mark Smith
Jacques Rigault.....Hugo Toland
Brigard, director of the "Alcazar".....W. B. Murray
Rosa Bonne, Zaza's aunt.....Marie Bates
Mme. Dufrene.....Elizabeth Belknap
Toto.....Therese Berta
Florianne.....Helen Robertson
Alice Morel.....Maude Winter
Nathalie.....Helen Tracy
Zaza.....Mrs. Leslie Carter

"Zaza," at Powers' Theater last night, was a triumph for an actress, Mrs. Leslie Carter. The statement says neither too much nor too little. It does not imply the constant begun when the curtain went up on the first act, and, on the other hand, it does not mean that the chance of a sensational scene enabled her to tear her hearers from their mental moorings. She did carry her auditors beyond themselves, and she did it in one scene, but it was a scene far removed from the tawdriness of sensationalism—a scene made great by acting almost as fine as it is given to one to conceive. If the moral atmosphere surrounding "Zaza" were so black no ray of pure light could penetrate it, this scene, the driving forth of Bernard Dufrene, would nearly compensate artistically for all the rest. Only this situation could not have been developed in an evil play, and that catagory does not contain "Zaza."

This confession of belief is not to be construed into the assertion that every portion of "Zaza" is excusable. Much that the first act of "Zaza" presents can have no justification, the more so that the doings which offend most are useless. The beauty of detail which gives to the succeeding acts some of their mingled wealth of power and humor sink in this first act to a gross realism, for which the claim of truth is no palliation. Besides, that claim has been stretched to wonderful lengths.

The merits of "Zaza" as a play consist in its ability to offer Mrs. Carter three situations—the first of force, the second of pathos, and the third of tragic might. When the actress received from Cascart, her former singing partner, the news that Dufrene was married, the illusion of agony she conveyed by the repression of outward signs of violent emotion, and the gradual way in which she mounted to the state of reckless anger were admirable. When she pictured how the heart of a maddened, vengeful, seemingly coarse-natured woman could be touched by the unwitting appeal of a child and turned away from the house she had come to wreck, she struck with gentle certainty and sympathy a chord which is not often touched by a stage portrayal.

These two situations were the forerunner to the great scene of the play. To understand it, one may imagine Zaza as Camille, without consumption, wrestling between love and scorn for an undeserving Armand Duval. Less for him than for his child the sacrifice is to be made. Zaza has returned from the trip which she promised should pull down the home over his head. When she went she was troubled less by the fact that Bernard Dufrene was married than by the raging jealousy roused by the knowledge that another woman shared him with her and that he had deceived her. The talk with Toto, the child, has softened her. Her next resolve is to return to the house Dufrene has placed her in and to forget everything except that he loves her, to the exclusion of whatever duty vows he may be slave to. The conclusion is illogical itself, and is made more so by Zaza's discovery through her brief stay in a gentlewoman's parlor that she is a sloven, and that her own house is vilely kept.

The birth of the housewife instinct hastens the inevitable moment when she must tell him of her visit to his home. It makes her uneasy when he comes to her, it makes her manner forced when they sit down to an illcooked meal. Small things, indeed, but they prepare the way for a chance word, a quick question, and the scene where a man and woman confront each other and break down the shelter they have builded about themselves. At that instant the woman realizes that she cannot retain the man unless she draws him away from his family, and in that instant, also, she decides she will sacrifice herself and force him from her. It is easy enough to read the mind of Zaza. She is a demoness of passion, who does not lose full control of herself. She declares to Dufrene that she has told everything to his wife, and he, like the weak fool he is, bursts into harsh upbraidings. Zaza throws the fiction she has acted from her mantle and tells him go as a faithless. Yet the audience which watches—to judge by last night—is not deceived and knows that while the woman may despise she still loves.

Description is inadequate, but Mrs. Carter's acting of the scene threw the theater into an uproar, for which memory has no precedent. There were cries of bravo from usually conservative first-nighters, and there was deafening applause. The scene, however, did not lack an anti-climax. C. A. Stevenson made a speech in behalf of David Belasco and of Mrs. Carter. He said Mr. Belasco was the real author of the piece, which may be true enough, but which might as well go unsaid. It is easy, indeed, to conceive that Mr. Belasco found a salacious compound, and in making it into a presentable play changed it so M. Berton and M. Simons would not today recognize it. But the statement didn't sound nice coming off the footlights from Mr. Belasco's lieutenant. One sentence had an interest more genuine. It was that a single ripple of Chicago's applause was sweeter to the ear of the actress than all of New York's thunders. The speech did not satisfy, and Mrs. Carter came out and said: "I just thank you."

In some degree the picture afforded by the last act had also the effect of an anti-climax in action, but it went far to sweeten some of the bitterness of the play. It simply showed that in two years Zaza had not changed her mind, but it depicted her as a good woman, refined and purified by the sorrow of giving up the only sincere love she ever had. The sentiment may be false, but it serves undoubtedly to complete the play in such a way as to save its influence from being harmful. One who sees "Zaza" to the end is not apt to condemn with harsh Puritanism. The greatest flaw in technique and sentiment alike is that Bernard Dufrene should himself be unworthy of any sacrifice.

Mrs. Carter was well supported last night. Mr. Stevenson, except in the crucial scene, acted with creditable reserve, and the character work of Mark Smith as Cascart, the singing partner, and of Marie Bates as Zaza's aunt, was without perceptible flaw, though Mme. Bonne might well, it would seem, be put more in the background. If the first act had no other excellence, it certainly gave an entertaining picture of behind-the-scenes mechanical doings. Mrs. Carter's part in it was praiseworthy in acting, but in little else.

Samson and Delilah.

The Apollo Musical club's twenty-eighth season was inaugurated at the Auditorium last evening with a generally effective performance of Camille Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," a beautiful and difficult work, which herewith received its second presentation by this organization. The performance was an improvement, on the whole, over the previous one, an appreciable gain resulting from giving of the score intact, without the many mutilating cuts which before marred the beauty and effectiveness of the second act. The chorus did creditable work, although its numbers at the opening of the first act were somewhat disappointing. The ensuing women's chorus, "Now Spring's Generous Hand," was well given, however, and in the last act the singing was increasedly effective.

The interest centered chiefly in the solo work of M. Gauthier, tenor, and Miss Josephine Jacoby, mezzo-soprano, who were heard in the title rôles.

M. Gauthier will be remembered from his appearances here during last season with the New Orleans French Grand Opera company. The fine impression which he made at that time gave rise to lively and pleasurable anticipation when it was announced that he had been engaged for the Apollo club's opening concert, and it must be said that he fully lived up to all expectations. His is one of the purest and most powerful tenor voices which have been heard here of late years. It is of the clearest quality, and is, happily, unmarred by any vibrato or falseness of intonation. It is a distinct pleasure to listen to this artist's straightforward singing. He goes at his work with a vim and a fixedness of purpose which inspire confidence at the outset; and the genuine honesty of his performance, unmixed with affectation and unimpaired by any visible exertion, moves one to the deepest admiration and enthusiasm. M. Gauthier sang in French, giving his numbers with a brilliance and artistic finish which were completely satisfying.

The part of Delilah was accorded really fine interpretation by Miss Jacoby. This is a taxing rôle, the singer having practically no rest from the time of her entrance in the middle of the first act to the conclusion of the second. Throughout all this long interval Miss Jacoby maintained a spirited performance, giving her more important numbers with a breadth and dramatic force which were deeply impressive. She has a voluptuous voice, steady at all times, and fully equal to the imposing climaxes with which this part is invested. Her lower tones are particularly rich and her upper register is of an intensely passionate quality. She gave the beautiful and familiar aria, "My Heart at Thy Dear Voice," with excellent finish, arousing the audience therewith to enthusiastic applause.

Heinrich Meyer made a favorable impression in the part of the High Priest. He has a light baritone voice, of a rather thin quality, which he uses with much discretion. He possesses a fine sense of dramatic value and enunciates with a clearness which adds much to his singing. Frank King Clark, basso, gave a singularly ineffective reading of the part of Abimelech. His voice is unsteady and lacking in power, and is of a husky quality which is not agreeable. His performance was generally wanting in the repose and majesty which this rôle demands, and the declamatory passages were devoid of eloquence and expressiveness. H. W. Newton and Walter R. Knox assisted in smaller solo parts. The performance was under the direction of Harrison M. Wild.

Iolanthe.

The Castle Square Opera company is devoting the present week to a repertoire of four of the operas which have proved most popular during the season. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" were revived last evening and will be repeated tonight. The performance, being closely resemblant of the one given earlier in the season, does not call for an extended review at this time. Practically the same costumes and scenery are reutilized and the cast is identical with that of the former presentation.

Tomorrow afternoon and evening Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy" will be given.

Wheels Within Wheels.

New York, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—"Wheels Within Wheels," Carton's latest comedy, which was performed tonight at the Madison Square Theater, is notable only for its vulgarity. The play relies simply on coarseness of plot and characters. The names of the characters and the superficial atmosphere are those of the "smart" society in London. It is possible, therefore, to regard the play as a satire on the manners of a certain set. No such set exists in America, and the picture is far from exhilarating.

De Pachmann's Recitals.

Vladimir de Pachmann's two piano recitals will take place at Central Music Hall on Thursday and Saturday afternoons of the present week, instead of Thursday and Sunday afternoons as was announced.

James Watson's Concert.

A concert was given at Kimball Hall last evening by James Watson, organist, assisted by William Rufus Northway, baritone, and Arthur J. Barbour, accompanist.

The Smugglers of Badayez.

The Bostonians opened a two weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theater last evening, presenting Minkowsky's new light opera, "The Smugglers of Badayez." The performance will be reviewed later.

Quo Vadis.

The production of "Quo Vadis" at McVicker's Theater did not take place last night, but is promised for tonight. The need of more drill in the handling of the heavy scenery is given as the cause for postponement.

DISCUSS THE CITY STREETS.

Illinois Manufacturers Hold Annual Meeting and Election at Kinsley's—Moran Defends Combinations.

Members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association held their annual meeting at Kinsley's last night, and after hearing resolutions as to the most effective way of making possible extensive repairs of Chicago's streets put off final action in the matter. The speakers discussed trade competition, trades unions, and trade combinations.

Two resolutions on street repairs were presented by the committee. One asked that effort be made to secure legislation allowing the city to issue bonds up to the 5 per cent limit. The creation of a bipartisan board of four citizens, to be appointed by Judges of the Appellate Court, with salaries not less than $10,000 annually, to expend the money realized, was suggested. The second resolution called for rigid specifications, heavy bonds by contractors, and contractors opening streets, and the appointment of citizens' committees in every district of the city to urge street improvements and keep watch on work under way.

William Garrett, a mechanical engineer of Cleveland, spoke on "Competition." He said in part:

"Competition is one of the strongest agents of progress, but unbridled competition knows no law, means ruin and disaster, and with it all honesty, veracity, and honor goes by the board."

W. H. Rice dealt with the theme of the trend of trade unionism. He attached present methods of unions controlled by the whims of walking delegates."

Thomas J. Moran defended trusts. He urged that this economic problem was being faced in all countries—that trade conditions are the same throughout the world.

"We must not prevent capital from entering the field of industry," said he. "Every law that interferes with fair competition is a relic of barbarism. Combinations of capital are being made here and are threatened only by those who seek office by appealing to the lack of intelligence among the mob of voters. The old common law permits the uniting of capital, and I do not believe a time will ever come when our race will permit a law to be passed—by Congress or State Legislatures—that will forbid the right granted in the old common law. Combination is an invitation to competition."

He further declared for a tax on real estate alone, declaring that attempts to tax personal property encouraged perjury and made an unequal taxation because people swore falsely as to their properties.

President Conkey's report detailing the important legislation secured by the association was adopted, and the following officers named for the coming year, the directors being increased from five to seven:

President—C. A. Plamondon.
Vice Presidents—J. H. Channon and Martin B. Madden.
Treasurer—W. D. Allen.
Directors—W. D. Conkey, J. Harry Selz, A. M. Crane, J. M. Cutter, W. B. Main, Theodore Oehne, and W. B. Brinton.

DR. RICHARDS NOT CALLED.

Second Presbyterian Church Is Considering Him and Others, but Has Not Decided Who Will Be Chosen.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards of Plainfield, N. J., has not been called to the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. Members of the church say that several ministers are under consideration, but that no formal call has been extended to any one.

The Rev. Dr. Richards was invited to preach at the Second Presbyterian Church recently, and is one of those under favorable consideration. A member of the Board of Trustees is now visiting various churches in the East in quest of suitable candidates for the Rev. S. J. McPherson's former pulpit.

The Rev. Joseph A. Vance will be installed pastor of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME.

The Wisconsin Central's "St. Paul and Minneapolis Limited"

Now leaves Chicago at 6:15 p. m., instead of 6:25 p. m. All passenger trains leave from Central Station, Twelfth street and Park Row, Lake Front.

KEENE'S RAID ON STOCKS.

TAKES ADVANTAGE OF MONEY STRINGENCY TO BREAK MARKET.

Industrial Shares Suffer a Sharp Decline in Wall Street Under Manipulation of Speculators — Transvaal War News Helps Downward Movement—J. Pierpont Morgan Comes to the Aid of Buyers—Secretary Gage May Anticipate Interest Payments.

New York, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—James R. Keene today led another raid on stocks. Under his lash and the stringent conditions in the money market small speculators stampeded and prices generally declined. If some of the solid banking houses, led by J. P. Morgan & Co., had not come to the support of the Standard railway shares a serious panic might have resulted. As it was, thousands of shares were thrown on the market and there were big declines in the industrial shares in the first hour, though the market rallied substantially at the close. The losses were completely recovered in some of the more substantial railway shares.

The bear raids last week had so reduced the margins of many customers in the commission-houses and the pressure on the latter for better collateral by the banks had become so severe that many houses were forced to notify their customers on Saturday that unless they deposited more margins on Monday morning they would be sold out. It is believed the greater portion of the selling in the first hour was due to the liquidation of these accounts.

Affected by War News.

The British defeat in south Africa had cast a gloom over the opening, and the list, deprived of outside support, became an easy prey for the operators for a decline. Keene's campaign was directed at all the principal industrial and traction shares. Even the substantial railway stocks fell in sympathy.

The man of the day was James R. Keene. He fought almost to the finish. When the market began to rally the cry went around:

"Keene is covering. The raid is over."

At the close of the market Mr. Keene said to a reporter:

"I am still a bear. I think stocks will go lower."

Keene a Heavy Winner.

It is impossible to accurately state Mr. Keene's winnings. It would be putting it conservatively to say that he has made $500,000 on the short side of the market within a month.

Many conservative brokers think the low point of the market has been reached.

"I am bullish on the standard railway series," said former Controller Theodore W. Myers.

"If this liquidation results in easy money the market is a purchase," said John Clews.

"All the standard railway shares are purchases at these low prices, particularly Northern Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Union Pacific," said M. A. Carley.

It was generally noised about the street that Secretary Gage was considering the adoption of radical measures to relieve the situation. It is probable, bankers say, that Secretary Gage will anticipate, without discount, the February interest, amounting to $5,000,000.

The failure of Thomas F. Plunkett & Co. and William Bouldin Jr. was announced today on the Consolidated Exchange. Both were said to have been long on industrials.

The big "bear raid" of yesterday brought heavy liquidation on the Chicago Stock Exchange and broke the records of stock transfers. The day's sales were 27,900 shares, representing approximate values of $1,890,000. Many weak holders were shaken out.

"It wasn't the result of any panic," said Stock Exchange men. "It was just the usual shaking down of the small fry speculators. It was a bear raid, with the conditions propitious. There was heavy buying by capitalists who had engineered the raid."

The immediate cause of the tumbling in values is ascribed to the inability of the small speculators to borrow, banks preferring to make loans to commercial enterprises just now making heavy demands.

The following table shows the number of shares of stock changing hands on the Chicago Exchange, with approximate values:

Securities.	Shares sold.	Approx'te value.
American Strawboard	224	$ 6,644
American Radiator	10	1,040
American Linseed preferred	2,388	129,150
American Linseed common	1,140	12,540
American Tinplate preferred	605	64,770
American Tinplate common	3,115	74,760
Diamond Match	881	119,717
National Biscuit preferred	244	21,472
National Biscuit common	9,264	279,786
National Carbon preferred	50	4,025
National Carbon common	290	6,640
National Steel common	2,580	98,040
Chicago City railway	99	28,017
North Chicago railway	100	23,400
West Chicago railway	85	9,690
Union Traction preferred	290	22,475
Union Traction common	50	1,450
South Side "L"	825	88,425
Metropolitan "L"	5,610	419,706

"Just a shaking out," said Charles Henrotin. "The bear raiders found the time propitious for their plans."

"The slump in stocks does not indicate an unhealthy condition of the money market," said John J. Mitchell. "These stocks are now in more responsible hands."

"There was no panic," said James H. Eckels. "The slump in stocks has no unhealthy feature."

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Gary—193529—William Drake vs. Arthur Schilling & Co.; on findg., $150; gd.

Judge Chytraus—202043—F. S. Peabody vs. Wabash W. Coal Co. et al.; by defft., $944.06.—197118—Andrew J. Hinecvens vs. Chicago Title & Trust Co.; on findg., $650.

Judge Kavanagh—146008—B. F. White vs. Derby Cycle Co. et vs., $974.41.—176717—Blakely Prtg. Co. vs. Bloomington Ins. Co.; same, $401.80.

Judge Holdom—190819—Mary A. Haworth vs. City; on findg., $2,500.—168962—Jos. Danziger vs. City; same, $250.—168963—Jos. Danziger vs. City; same, $2,500.

Judge Stough—19085—Thomas White vs. City; on findg., $100.

Judge Clifford—202200—J. H. Bradshaw vs. Sethmers Chem. Co.; on findg., $1,237.71.

Judge Dunne—197404—Wm. E. George vs. Wm. W. Rathbun; on ver., $200, appl.

Judge Haney—156997—Francis Bartlett vs. Arthur F. Mosher; on findg., $300.—156810—Jos. Rich vs. W. H. Stanmeyer; same, $200.

Judge Burke—177200—C. Price vs. Wm. Taylor; on ver., $420.

Judge Smith—200529—Wm. A. Howard vs. City; on ver., $810.—175082—Chas. Hulbrant vs. City; on ver., $300.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—2020—Kedzie vs. McCarthy; dec.—206965—Kranz vs. Pfaff; def. dec.—201319—Nicol vs. Arnold; dec. sale.

Judge Chetlain—2001—Van Zandt vs. Iverson; def. dec.—3060—Browning vs. Browning; dec. div.—198543—Young vs. Dorn; def. dec.—190134—Finlen vs. Dunn; def. dec.

Judge Tuley—4810—Sulzer vs. Weber; final dec.

Judge Dunne—158290—Nosterton vs. Moeller; dec. sale.

Judge Haney—8115—Smith vs. Gerrity; def. dec.

Judge Smith—9987—Groub vs. Groub; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2314—Abraham Wittenberg; petn. in vol. bankr.; liabl. $8,000; no assets. B. C. Bachrach, atty.

2315—Thomas A. Quinlan; same; liabl., $3,800; assets, $1,000. F. E. Reeves, atty.

2316—Simmon Picard; same; liabl., $6,900; no assets. Stein & Platt, attys.

2317—Petn. of G. E. Watson Co. et al, to have J. G. Hoffman Co. decl. oankr.; claims, $520. R. Ferguson, atty.

2318—Louis Chimheroff; petn. in vol. bankr.; liabl. $5,600; no assets. E. N. Zoline, atty.

2319—John C. Beatty; same; liabl., $1,500; no assets. J. W. Ellis, atty.

2320—Walter C. Matthews; same; liabl., $1,000; assets, $1,000. J. L. Healy, atty.

2321—Lauson C. Pope; same; liabl., $1,700; no assets. A. H. Shay, atty.

2322—William Feiringer; same; liabl., $200; no assets. D. J. Samuels, atty.

2323—Eugene H. Bassler; same; liabl., $7,500; no assets. Robert Beckington, atty.

2324—Albert S. Halperin; same; liabl., $4,900; no assets. Louis Ziv, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Chetlain—1281, 643, 2851, 1843 on hearing. Judge Chytraus—First call, 301 to 400 inc., and 18937 4226, 4229, 4435, 204, 3468, 580, 601, 835, 911, 1432, 1468, 2001, 961, 983, 1054, 1028, 1080, 1031, 1062, 1033, 1084, 4430 on trial.

Judge Stein—2864, 2884, 2108, 152, 2276, 3210.

Judge Haney—Motions of course only.

Judge Ball—5471, 1837, 3071, 4172, 5162, 1734, 1924, 1926, 1927.

Judge Tuley—3938, 4786, 4808, 4578, 3893, 4519, 4863, 4874, 4885, 4919.

Judge Garver—Call on trial.

Judge Tuthill—Short cause calendar, 18925, 16048, 15027, 11441, 13538, 18045, 19260, 18991, 19293, 17708.

Judge Holdom—2012, 1002, 1106, 1565, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 208946, 2124, 2123, 2129, 2130, 2135, 2134, 2137, 2138, 2142, 2229.

Judge Clifford—First call, 351 to 400 inc., and 5045, 5322, 4990, 5376, 5398, 5409, 5431, 5442, 5453, 5464, 5475, 5508, 5066 on trial.

Judge Neely—10004, 174019, 10211, 5411, 10406, 9807, 10000, 10127, 10138, 10150, 10160, 10171, 10204, 10215, 10229, 10293, 10303, 10314, 10536, 10347, 10369, 10402, 10435.

Judge Smith—6192, 6236, 5691, 5991, 5980, 5713, 5719, 6005.

Judge Burke—7873, 1216, 9456, 9769, 9898, 9925, 9947, 9969, 10080, 10102, 7109, 17118, 5755, 4541, 8229, 8061 on trial.

Judge Kavanagh—First call 400 to 500, inclusive, and 1626, 1627, 1629, 1632, 1635, 1681, 1710, 1712, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1721.

Judge Dunne—4736, 1060, 4560, 4929, 4936, 4560, 5097, 5135, 5213.

Judge Stough—3540, 3621, 2375, 2906, 3596, 4002, 4004, 4006, 4099, 4102, 4104, 2654, 3896, 2567 on trial.

Judge Gary—4024, 4407, 4411, 4414, 159, 170, 4312 on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and in re. M. H. Vehon, in re. Wilson, Bazilas Co., 17986.

Judge Gilmore—County Court—City specl. assessmen, calr. 71. Legal objection only.

Judge Blake—6700 on trial.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 2101, 254, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2301.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Calll not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—2342, 1220, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2380, 2075.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—10:30 a. m., call of claims calr. of letter "W" to letter "Z." 2:15 p. m., estate of Charles J. Kuban, estate of Anthony Burke, estate of F. J. Daukerty, estate of Robert Williams, estate of Peter Razor, estate of Lawrence J. Pratt, a minor.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—25103 on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—23077 on trial. 25078, 25079, 25106, 24856.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Dec. 11, 1899:

106—The steamship Buena Ventura, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham. Dissenting: Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Gray, and Mr. Justice McKenna.

25—Theophilus King, etc., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Cross et

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1899.

Opening Public Libraries on Sunday.

It is ridiculous that the protest of the Sabbath Observance league of Appleton, Wis., against the opening of the public library on Sunday should be seriously considered. One would imagine that the day when there could be opposition to such a movement had passed. Even in New England many of the libraries give their patrons a chance to visit them on the day of rest. In Wisconsin nearly every town has its public library open on Sunday and no appreciable increase in crime in the towns has followed. The Sabbath Observance league of Appleton believes it would be much better to drive the people into the saloons than that they should read good literature on the day of rest. The chief fault with the proposed opening of the Appleton library on Sunday is that it is suggested that the doors be open for only a few hours a day. The doors should be open just as long on Sunday as on any other day.

Libeling Chicago.

Countess Adeline Schimmelmann, who was in this city last winter engaged in charitable work, has allowed her disappointment at the lack of that support which she had expected here to run away with her good judgment, if not with her power of stating facts as they really are. At a recent meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, held under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon league, the Countess said she had found more want and desolation in Chicago than she did in the slums of London or any other European city, and that eighty out of every hundred tramps who are taken to the hospitals die of hunger. In her statement, "In all I did not get $1,000 for the work, and spent many thousands for the work in Chicago," is probably to be found the impelling motive for the extraordinary exaggerations as to the conditions of the poor in this city and the grotesque figures she gives as to the mortality of tramps, who are nowhere healthier or more robust than here. Of that exceedingly undesirable genus the fattest and best fed specimens may be found in Chicago.

The Small Producer.

While it is true that many firms that have remained outside of the trusts have suffered from the unscrupulous methods used by the large combinations to crush competition, yet there are many cases where prosperity has followed refusal to join trusts. One such case in this city could be named where the manufacturer who refused to enter the combination is doing at least 50 per cent more business than before the combination was formed. Similar instances are recalled by Factory Inspector McAbee of Indiana, who says that of the industrial establishments of the State the busiest are the small factories outside the trusts. All things being equal, he declares that the average citizen prefers to buy from the non-trust factories and this tendency, he thinks, will of itself help considerably in solving the trust problem. Mr. McAbee's views are probably sound, as seems true from many cases that come under almost any one's observation. It is quite true that the average citizen will buy the trust product when it is better and cheaper than that made by an establishment outside of a trust. But when the non-trust product is as good and as cheap the average man will buy the latter whenever he is given an opportunity.

Iowa Board of Control.

The fact that an attempt is to be made at the next session of the Legislature to abolish or reorganize the Iowa State Board of Control is one of the strongest arguments in favor of its retention, especially when the grounds upon which the change is demanded are noted. The claim is made that the care of fourteen State institutions is too great an undertaking for three men, but behind this is the fact that the board is a bar to extravagance. The complaint of inefficiency has come from friends of those institutions which have not been granted all the money that they wish. The Board of Control, for instance, has aroused much enmity because it has wisely opposed the maintenance of county insane hospitals.

Instead of the present board of three members it is suggested that a board be appointed consisting of three trustees for each institution who would be responsible for that institution. The whole body would hold quarterly meetings at Des Moines, when it would transact general business and agree on general rules. Passing over the superior efficiency of a small to a large governing body in the more rapid dispatch of business, it must be realized that the proposed plan would afford unusual opportunity for extravagance. The meetings of the proposed board would be the scene of log-rolling when the trustees of one institution would favor every plan for the squandering of the public money in hope that the local institution might get a share. Whatever advantage might be gained by the acquaintance of a few trustees with the need of a single institution would be counteracted by the fact that all would know of only one.

Iowa Labor Commissionership.

Seldom has there been so keen a contest for an appointive office in Iowa as there has been for the Labor Commissionership. The salary is small, but the position is a sinecure. Indeed, it is so much of a sinecure that it is surprising it has not been abolished. More than three years ago Mr. W. E. O'Bleness, the Commissioner of Labor, advised the Legislature either to abolish the office entirely or to grant him more power and an increased appropriation. No one can point to any achievement of the Labor bureau. Organized in 1884, it has been absolutely useless, and not one of the commissioners has been able to earn his salt. The question of granting an increased appropriation for the conduct of the office deserves careful consideration. There are now about twenty labor bureaus in the various States and they are of various efficiency. The best is that of Massachusetts; more than half as that in Iowa, are useless; three or four, like the offices in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Michigan, have issued useful reports occasionally. As a rule the expense has been needless extravagance, however small the appropriation. The reason for this is that so much depends upon the man in charge. When some broken down professional labor agitator is given a position that requires the services of a trained statistician with a thorough education in economics, one cannot expect good results. Hence it is to be hoped that if the Iowa Legislature should increase the appropriation for the Labor bureau Governor Shaw will appoint some fit man to the office.

THE LATEST BOER VICTORY.

The latest British defeat in south Africa is both serious and mortifying. General Gatacre set out to surprise the enemy at Stormberg and was himself surprised. He went forth to shear and was shorn. Misled possibly by false spies, he attacked a force much stronger than his own, while he believed it of about equal strength. He attacked the Boer position where it was impregnable, but where he had been led to believe it was weak. So he came near losing his entire force of 2,000 men and did lose in killed, wounded, and missing over 30 per cent of it.

Mishaps of this nature, interfering seriously as they do with the British plan of campaign, are not calculated to cheer the British heart. They mean that more men and more money will be needed. The credit voted by Parliament for the war has been drawn on heavily and yet the serious work of the campaign has hardly begun. At the same time there is a fear that the disaster General Gatacre has met with may encourage the Dutch in the Cape Colony, who have sympathized with the Boers all along, to take up arms in their behalf. Then the latter will be gaining recruits, while the British forces are being weakened in a series of bloody encounters, in many of which they are the heaviest losers.

The Stormberg affair has driven down the price of consols to the lowest point known for years. South African securities suffered heavily. The Stock Exchange has come to the conclusion that the Transvaal war is a serious matter. The effect of that conclusion has been felt on this side of the Atlantic. London called on New York for more funds. There was a response which had its effect on Wall street. The withdrawal of money from there led to a fall in the price of domestic securities. But the speculators in stocks seem to be the only American sufferers by Boer victories, and no one has special sympathy for unlucky speculators.

It is true that thus far there has been little or no authentic information as to Boer losses or the extent of their resources. They may have long lists of dead, wounded, and sick to mourn over. It may be their supplies of men and munitions of war are being drawn on heavily. But as far as is known the British are the ones who have suffered most severely, who have been outgeneraled and outfought. The Christmas holidays in England bid fair to be melancholy days.

CONSIDERATE HOLIDAY SHOPPING.

Festivities of necessity involve extra labors and sometimes severe ones in preparation. It is not too much to say, however, that the celebration of Christmas in its less characteristic and its non-religious aspects has come to involve an overstraining of certain classes of employés, so widespread and so long continued as to evoke and deserve general attention. Postoffice clerks, express men, and retail employés regard the ante-holiday weeks with a distinct sense of dread.

At a Consumers' league meeting on Sunday afternoon Mrs. Charles Henrotin urged upon Christmas shoppers four rules, which, though not intended to deal with the fundamental difficulties of the situation, are calculated to facilitate without in any degree embarrassing Christmas buying. These were: (1) To shop, so far as possible, early; that is, by day instead of by night. (2) Not to crowd into the time of Christmas trade shopping which could be done before or after that period. (3) To prepare in advance of each visit to a store a carefully classified list of proposed purchases, in order to save the time of clerks, and (4) to forego any demand for deliveries the same day. (She might have gone further on this last point and counseled people to object to evening deliveries.) Both the point and the practicability of these rules are self-evident.

In further illustration at this meeting of the consumer's duties it was prophesied that a time was at hand when to be "well dressed" would include not only the wearing of appropriate clothes but of such as had a defensible history.

It is not the mark of an overstrained ethical standard that consumers should demand goods which have been produced under proper sanitary and labor conditions and it is plainly a common duty to lighten by every practical means the extraordinary burdens of employés during the stress of holiday trade. As shown in a recent circular issued by the Consumers' league, those conditions are not what they should be in some of the stores of this city, and it is within the province as it is within the power of consumers to raise the standard. The conduct of shopkeepers during Christmas trade is the point in which many of them chiefly offend, and customers will qualify themselves to demand improvement and will illustrate its practicability by so conducting their own shopping as to preserve clean hands.

NOT AN "IGNORANT OLD IRISHMAN."

Before being asked to do so and to anticipate a flood of communications from indignant readers THE TRIBUNE wishes to make the amende honorable for the admission to its columns yesterday morning of a communication in which Andrew Jackson was incidentally characterized by a passionate subscriber as an "ignorant old Irishman." THE TRIBUNE does not think this was a proper expression, and if it had fallen under the eye of the editor it would have been stricken out. Not even in a communication should any man in an American newspaper be permitted to apply such epithets to Andrew Jackson.

THE TRIBUNE would be the last paper to use the word "Irishman" as a term of reproach. Many of its own editors have been old or young Irishmen or of Scotch-Irish descent. It is not disposed to raise a racial or religious question with reference to any American citizen or to speak contemptuously of them because they are Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Scandinavians, Russians, Poles, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Jews, or Gentiles. The ancestry or creed of an American citizen counts neither for nor against him.

Certainly THE TRIBUNE would not knowingly characterize Andrew Jackson, one of the most patriotic Americans that ever breathed, as an "ignorant old Irishman," nor even wittingly permit him to be so characterized in a communication. THE TRIBUNE is quite aware of the great services Andrew Jackson rendered to his country. He was a patriot. It remembers that his devotion to the union was so strong that he put down without a minute's hesitation the incipient rebellion of the South Carolina nullifiers. He fought and won for his country one of the famous battles in its history—that of New Orleans. As for the memorable war he carried on with the United States Bank THE TRIBUNE is not entirely out of sympathy with him.

President Jackson was not an "ignorant" man in the broader sense of the term. His early education was defective from a scholar's point of view, for it was that of the backwoods. So was that of Abraham Lincoln. But his strong natural abilities made amends for poor schooling. As he advanced in years, and as the rough backwoods lawyer mingled with men in the courts, the camps, and the Senate, he acquired a practical education by no means to be despised in that day or in this, and he put it to good use. It is true his prejudices often overruled his judgment. His violent passions, often inflamed by interested advisers, caused him to commit unwise acts before and after he was President. Hence there is much to find fault with in his record. The doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" entered the White House with him. Though an unfaltering supporter of the union, he was a firm believer in slavery and an advocate of the interests of the slaveholders.

But with all his imperfections and errors he was a noteworthy man and a true American. He was for years the idol of millions of Americans, the absolute master of a great national party. What he willed it did. No "ignorant" man could have exercised the power he exercised. Now that the savage animosities of sixty years ago have burned out so completely that there are no live coals beneath the ashes it is hard to believe there can be found an American citizen who, even though not in sympathy with Jackson's political creed and disapproving of many of his ill-advised acts, does not look with some respect and admiration on the first self-made American who became President, the man who, when the spirit of hostility to the union began showing itself, declared vehemently: "Our federal union: It must be preserved!"

THE NEW PEDAGOGY.

In his new book, entitled "The School and Society," dedicated to Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Professor Dewey of the University of Chicago has given further expression to his peculiar pedagogical theories. Professor Dewey is at war with the old education, "its passivity of attitude, its mechanical massing of children, its uniformity of curriculum and method." The center of gravity, he declares, is no longer outside the child, but within. Once, says the professor, while experiencing some difficulty in finding the right kind of desks and chairs to purchase for his school, a certain intelligent dealer remarked: "I am afraid we have not what you want. You want something for the children to work at; these are all for listening." This, says Professor Dewey, tells the whole story of traditional education. But he does not mean that his students shall be listeners, but rather active workers. Children, he declares, do not need to be "drawn out"; they are already spilling over and the thing for education to do, instead of creating new activities, is to take hold of those already there and train them in the right direction. The child, for instance, has a certain longing to cook something; this may simply be a desire to "mess around," but if the impulse is utilized it runs up against the actual world of hard conditions to which it must accommodate itself. Professor Dewey gives many instances of this kind to show that the ideal school is one that treats the child not as a listening being but as an active, working being.

The question of order he regards as secondary, for order is simply a thing which is relative to an end. He would not make a school a place of fixed postures, but rather a workshop that has the bustle and confusion which result from activity.

Of course, a hundred questions and doubts arise in the minds of the skeptical when they attempt to pursue these original thoughts. But the fact that Professor Dewey's school has grown during the three years of its life from an enrollment of fifteen to that of ninety-five and the increasing demand for the published expression of his theories are testimonies to his authority as a pedagogue. His book merits the consideration of every intelligent friend of education.

THE CASE OF SENATOR QUAY.

THE TRIBUNE is gratified to see that Senator Cullom has taken the case of Senator Quay under serious advisement and in all probability will not reverse his previous record in such cases on account of friendliness or political considerations of any kind. Senator Cullom has a consistent record on this subject and is not the kind of man to abandon it for light or trivial reasons. Undoubtedly he will be found standing manfully by Senator Burrows in opposition to a reversal of the precedents established by the Senate in many cases which were based upon good and sufficient reasons. THE TRIBUNE regrets that Senator Allison is not more outspoken on the same side.

There is no reason, political or personal, why Senator Quay should be admitted. Politically his vote is not needed. Besides this, his admission upon the Governor's certificate, after failure of the Legislature to elect, will be damaging to the party in Pennsylvania. It is already divided and the division will become irreconcilable should he be seated. The position taken by the majority of Republicans in his State is that he is not a fit man for Senator—an opinion to which THE TRIBUNE cordially subscribes.

Again, why should the precedents of the Senate be reversed for personal considerations? Can it be possible that United States Senators are swayed in their judgment as to questions of this nature by personal reasons? Will they vote to seat Quay because he happens to agree with them on personal questions? Will the Senate stultify itself and admit Quay because, as they say in Washington, he is "a good fellow," or will it be guided by its rules and precedents, which are not to be trampled upon because of personal feelings or because of a man's pleasant associations with brother Senators? "A precedent," as Disraeli fitly said, "embalms a principle."

In the general opinion of the Republican press and people there are three strong and sufficient reasons why Quay should not be seated. (1) He is not a fit man for the place. (2) He has not been elected to the Senate. (3) The Senate cannot afford to reverse the precedents it has established to please Quay or his friends.

Not only is this true, but there is a strong probability that when a vote shall be taken Quay will not be seated because public opinion will make Senators aware of the wrong they will be doing not only to their own consciences but to the rules of that body and to their own party. It is not unlikely, if a vote shall be taken, that Quay will not have a much stronger support than Roberts had in the House. Before the Roberts case was fairly in the hands of the House it was thought probable he might get votes enough to allow him to be sworn in on a prima facie case, but when the issue was made he had hardly a handful. Quay should not fare much better. His admission will not be contrary to rule and precedent, but it will be inconsistent with good politics and sound morality.

APOTHEOSIS OF THE MULE.

For centuries the mule has stood with drooping ears and dejected mien outside the corral of polite society. He has been fed on thistles of wit and lashed with whips of satire. His picture has appeared only in the comic corners of the newspapers, while the ramping warhorse has thundered through the pages of the poets and neighed defiance on a thousand historic battlefields.

But the mule has always been sustained by a serene self-confidence, which is one of the marks of genius. Ever since Samson slew the Philistines with the jaw bone of an ass the long-eared kind has been sure that one day the potency and importance of the militant mule would be fittingly recognized. That day has come at last.

It has been evident for years that the triumph of the mule could not be much longer delayed. The part he has played in recent history has been too striking to admit of further neglect.

When the grim warships of Sampson's squadron turned their great guns loose at Matanzas it was a mule which offered up its young life as the first victim of the Spanish-American war.

When the heroic but somewhat corpulent Shafter made his historic charge against the Spanish outposts at Santiago it was an army mule which drew the creaking buckboard which served him as a chariot of war.

When the defenders of Ladysmith made a sortie against the Boers it was the stampede of the ammunition mules which threw the British into a panic and made possible the capture of a regiment by the burghers. It is likely that these mules were a part of the large lot imported from America, and they may have been influenced in their action by the strongly expressed sympathies of Senator Mason for the Boers. At any rate, they won the battle for the Dutchmen.

These incidents, while historically important, have only been preliminary to the climacteric achievement which has made the future position of the mule secure in history. Major General Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has appointed a commission, consisting of Major William F. Tucker, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes; Major Eli L. Huggins, Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Lakes; and Captain Alfred S. Post of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, to investigate and report on the mysterious disappearance of one army mule, attached to a halter. It appears somewhat doubtful whether the mule or the officer responsible for its safety is to be court-martialed, and it is possible that it will take a post-mortem and a Coroner's inquest to settle the dispute, for the best advices are that the mule in question brayed its last on a railroad train between Chicago and Fort Thomas, Ky.

Whatever the result, the mere appointment of the commission makes it certain that the militant mule has at last come into his own. Hereafter the glitter of brass buttons will make a halo around its head, while its long ears will be circled by a crown of army red tape.

SOME FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

Writers and speakers have now pretty generally ceased to credit the Bible with Laurence Sterne's aphorism, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," but the faculty for misquotation still thrives fairly well. Even so well informed a man as Ambassador Choate is not above furnishing a modern instance of this sort. In a recent address before the Sir Walter Scott club of Edinburg he referred thus to Scott's spirit of humanity:

> This humanity was godliness, and the good book tells us that next to godliness is cleanliness.

In calling attention to Mr. Choate's error ex-Governor Porter of Tennessee relates the amusing circumstances under which he gained knowledge on this subject. It was at a public meeting on behalf of the sanitary improvement of Nashville, where addresses were made by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Bishop Fitzgerald of the Methodist Church, and others, including himself. In the presence of these distinguished clergymen Mr. Porter displayed his biblical knowledge in regard to the "close relationship between cleanliness and godliness." One of the ministers commended his doctrine, but remarked that the good book was silent on the subject. The Edinburg clergymen are probably too polite to arraign Ambassador Choate's biblical accuracy, but somebody will set him right. Bishop Fitzgerald attributed the text to John Wesley, but Wesley used it in quotation marks, and it is known to have been used many times before his day, and by Bacon among others. It seems to be one of the many popular aphorisms whose source can no longer be definitely determined.

An interesting illustration of how quotations become familiar and at the same time become incorrect was furnished in the amazingly apt lines with which Congressman Tayler of Ohio closed the Roberts debate last week. Mr. Tayler was careful to say that he was repeating something that had been said once before on the same floor. He afterward explained that in looking up the precedents that would apply to the Utah Congressman he found a Kentucky case in which ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes used the lines in question when he was a member of the House. Neither Mr. Dawes nor Mr. Tayler got the quotation quite correct. Its original form is cited by Mr. Root, one of the editors of the New York Times, who also remarks that Mr. Tayler was wrong in dating the lines back to the time of Charles I. They were written by James Bramston, an obscure eighteenth century poet, in paraphrase of a speech made in Parliament in 1681 by a supporter of the bill excluding the Duke of York from succession to the throne, then occupied by Charles II.

Colonel Titus used these words in his speech: "To trust expedients with such a King on the throne would be just as wise as if there were a lion in the lobby, and we should vote to let him in and chain him, instead of fastening the door to keep him out." Bramston paraphrased this in his "Art of Politics" in the lines Mr. Tayler attempted to quote:

> But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
> When the exclusion bill was in suspense:
> I hear a lion in the lobby roar:
> Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
> And keep him there, or shall we let him in
> To try if we can turn him out again?

This neat quotation, as the editor of the New York Times says, has not been surpassed in Congress since the day of Holman, the watchdog of legislative economy. Though opposed to almost all appropriations he one day pleaded for an appropriation in which his own son was interested, whereupon a member solemnly arose and quoted Byron's lines:

> 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
> Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.

Apropos of the repetition of quotations, one recalls the beautiful and stately sentence used by Mr. Garfield when nominating John Sherman for the Presidency after a tumultuous scene stirred up by Conkling in the convention of 1880:

> We must remember, Mr. President, that it is from the calm level of the sea that all heights and depths are measured.

The amusing fact was revealed later that Mr. Garfield had used the same epigram repentedly in his speeches in Congress—at least once in each Congress as long as he sat there. When he had first evolved the idea he had evidently been impressed with it and saw no objection to quoting himself, on the principle that true art can never wear out.

NO FAVORS TO FAITHLESS ROADS.

Former Mayor Swift holds the correct view regarding the Union Loop company's disposition to repudiate its obligations to the city. When Mr. Louderback appeared before the Council committee last Saturday to ask for an extension of time on the Northwestern Elevated he said he had signed the loop agreement "only as manager and not as director." Regarding this quibble Mr. Swift said:

> That excuse is worse than weak; it is foolish. The agreement is marked: "Approved, D. H. Louderback, General Manager," but the record also shows that Mr. Louderback, as a director in both the loop companies, gave his consent to the signing of the agreement at a meeting of the directories, and the compact is so signed by the executive officers. I have other proof that this agreement, which was the only thing I could do with a Council majority opposed to my views as to compensation, was made in good faith by the loop interests.
>
> Mr. Louderback pretends he had no big hand in this agreement. He was the principal in the absence of Mr. Yerkes in Europe, and carried on the negotiations with me until near the last. Now Mr. Louderback says he isn't a repudiator and lays the load on Mr. Yerkes. That is all a flimflam game with the public. The city has kept faith with the loop company, the Northwestern Elevated, and other railways at all times, but the record on the company's side is an unbroken one of broken promises and contracts, trickery and subterfuges. The Northwestern is in a tight box now and should be squeezed.

Without entering into personalities, the fact is patent that there is a strong disposition on the part of Mr. Louderback or some of the interests which he represents to repudiate agreements whenever it is not convenient to observe them. The action of Mayor Harrison will be approved by almost all disinterested persons when he insists that the Northwestern Elevated shall have no privileges extended to it until the Union Loop shows a disposition to abide by previous agreements. The Jekyll and Hyde expedient of getting out of existing contracts cannot be tolerated. While the two corporations are not identical, there is sufficient identity of interest between them to make it advisable to extend no further favors to the one until the other shows a disposition to keep its word.

IF Mr. Roberts of Utah had been equipped with a safety coupler none of this trouble might have happened.

HAVING returned to the bosom of the Republican party Senator Stewart can view with entire equanimity the general increase in the wages of factory hands.

STILL, isn't this the kind of weather we usually have in December?

IN the matter of giving out the figures representing the extent of a m. tary disaster a newsboy with a bundle of papers under his arm is gloriously independent of the censor.

MISS MILBRANT, burglar, has met with a most discouraging check at the outset of her professional career. She is not fitted for the duties of the calling. She can steal with considerable facility, but she can't hide.

FOR further particulars relative to the extent of the British disaster at Stormberg see dispatches from the New York Stock Exchange.

THE Chicago University's good work of late cannot have escaped the attentive eye of Dr. Rockefeller.

A TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) lawyer of the name of Soale, as we learn from the Express, was charged with unprofessional conduct. His case sums up before Judge Piety and was dismissed. There is a useful lesson here. Piety is the true refuge for the Soale.

GENERAL GATACRE, at any rate, does not describe the affair at Stormberg as a strategic change of base.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Its Strange Aspect.

"This is Mrs. Gushleigh's portrait, is it?" said the caller. "I should hardly have recognized it. The chin doesn't look at all like hers."

"Perhaps," suggested the husband of Mrs. Gushleigh, "you have never seen her chin in repose."

What Gets Away.

The censor looked over the dispatch that had just been filed by the telegraphic correspondent.

"The advance of the troops was magnificent. On they came in solid phalanx, with banners waving high in air, and at their head, the very impersonation of the god of battle, rode the gallant Colonel, regardless of the storm of bullets the enemy's sharpshooters were firing at him. It was majestic. It was terrible. The shrieking shot and shell were powerless to stay the progress of these heroes. On they marched, animated by a single purpose, and in their gleaming eyes and firmly set jaws, their heaving chests, tumultuous with the fierce joy of battle——"

"That's all right," muttered the censor, casting his eye a little further down the page.

"The charge was successful, but the victory was won at a fearful cost. Our casualties were——"

Here the censor firmly grasped his blue pencil and proceeded to edit the rest of the battle.

Echoes of the Struggle.

The Old Goat—"I see the Chicago University boys haven't recovered from that Madison business yet."

The Kid—"What's the matter with them?"

The O. G.—"Their throats are still raw, raw, raw!"

Needed Further Civilizing.

Mr. Philanthrop—"My dear, you'll have to give some further instructions to that Filipino refugee you are trying to civilize."

Mrs. Philanthrop—"What's the matter with him now?"

Mr. P.—"He doesn't know how to eat those things on his plate. Don't you see him trying to pare his apple with the nutcrackers?"

Encroachments of the Sex.

Holdup Hank—"Hear about de young woman wot cracked a crib an' got pinched next day wid de swag on her?"

Burgling Bill—"Served 'er dum'd right. She'd orter let men's work alone, 'y gosh!"

March of Science.

Mr. Chugwater—"I see they've found they can make a pretty good water bucket out of straw."

Mrs. Chugwater—"I thought that would be the next thing. According to the papers they've been making straw balls ever so long."

The Practical View.

"I always have my doubts about these sudden conversions of murderers," remarked the Rev. Dr. Snow, digressing a moment from the consideration of his text. "There is something, moreover, infinitely saddening in the idea of hanging a man who declares he is going straight to heaven. If he is good enough to go to heaven we need him right here in Chicago!"

Unequally Gifted.

"I don't see how you can operate that typewriter one day and then use another one having an entirely different keyboard the next day. It must be a great strain on the mind. How can you ever do it?"

"Terrific. How many languages can you talk, doctor?"

"Four."

"And you can talk one of them one day and another next day? It must be a great strain on the mind. How can you ever do it?"

"I can. Let's change the subject."

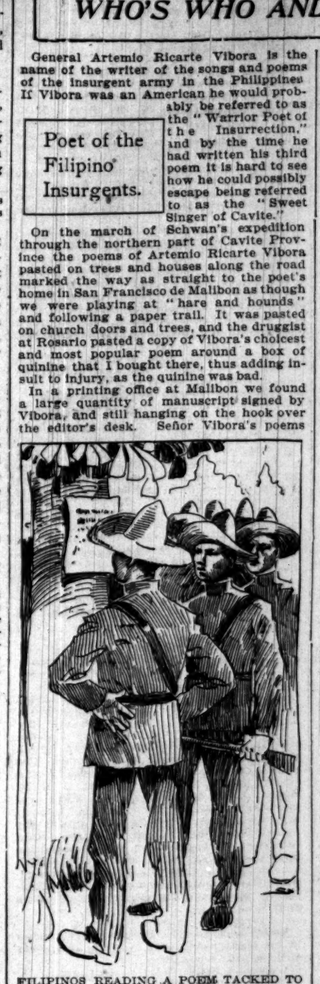
WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

Poet of the Filipino Insurgents.

General Artemio Ricarte Vibora is the name of the writer of the songs and poems of the insurgent army in the Philippines. If Vibora was an American he would probably be referred to as the "Warrior Poet of the Insurrection," and by the time he had written his third poem it is hard to see how he could possibly escape being referred to as the "Sweet Singer of Cavite."

On the march of Schwan's expedition through the northern part of Cavite Province the poems of Artemio Ricarte Vibora pasted on trees and houses along the road marked the way as straight to the poet's home in San Francisco de Malibon as though we were playing at "hare and hounds" and following a paper trail. It was pasted on church doors and trees, and the druggist at Rosario pasted a copy of Vibora's choicest and most popular poem around a box of quinine that I bought there, thus adding insult to injury, as the quinine was bad.

In a printing office at Malibon we found a large quantity of manuscript signed by Vibora, and still hanging on the hook over the editor's desk. Señor Vibora's poems



FILIPINOS READING A POEM TACKED TO A TREE.

read well in Spanish, if you don't understand Spanish, but they do not show up well in English, or else the translator, to whom I paid $15, Mexican, in Manila for taking the poem out of the "ang bang kayong" form and putting it into the language of the Americans, is an impostor.

The poem which was most widely circulated in Cavite Province is as follows:

"TO THE NOBLE AMERICAN PATRIOTS."

Far from the intention of deceiving you,
And the same, to give the intimation,
For this only tends to increase the estimation,
Which years ago I would have shown you.

You have in your country rich treasures,
Family, gold, and your fine mansion places;
Then why do you with your black pretensions
Try to come here and direct the Filipino races?

Desist from it. 'T would be far better,
And thus your considerable riches,
Will prosper with true brightness resplendant.
For to continue it is abominable,
And precipitates the mortal agony,
Which is a toast to your formidable army.

O, sons of Washington,
Know ye not, alas! that our clime kills,
Even as an ireful cat kills a rat?

I regret that I am compelled to record as a truthful historian that most of the noble patriots of America and the gallant sons of Washington whom I observed in the printing office at Malibon cared so little for Señor Vibora's solicitude in their behalf that they busied themselves in pying the type in the office and writing letters in bad Spanish addressed to General Vibora, which were left unsealed on the editor's desk.

The sons of Washington demonstrated in Malibon that in spite of the fact that the clime was killing them even as an ireful cat kills a rat their appetites were still young and strong, and they pursued squawking chickens and hurried young pigs off to execution with a gayety undampened by Señor Vibora's doleful warning.

On the copy hook over the editor's desk was a poem of Señor Vibora's in manuscript. In justice to the editor of the insurgent organ, the Ang Buyang Khahapshaplis, it is only proper to state that no printed copy of the poem was discovered.

If the sudden and unexpected appearance of some 1,800 gallant sons of Washington had not compelled the editor and the resident population of San Francisco de Malibon to retire to the mountains "Luzon to Mindanao" would probably have been returned to Señor Vibora with the customary note telling of the large quantity of patriotic poems already on hand and the extreme dullness of the poem market. This is the poem:

LUZON TO MINDANAO.

O Mindanao, noble and beautiful isle!
You knew how to work up your happiness;
Now let you enjoy liberty
Luzon given you her trembling hand.

She salutes you with the most delightful phrase;
Health, union, strength, and fraternity,
Strong bastion against the ferocity
Of deceitful North America.

Pray heaven that be lasting,
This mysterious and not-equaled union,
Sure base of the tricolored flag.

O, would to God that your sonorious civilization
May reach the marked out barrier,
By the impulsion of the nation's new era.

The trouble with the "sonorious civilization of Mindanao" is that before it reaches the marked-out barrier Datto Mandi and his 500 Morros may fall upon it and annihilate it.

The Morros have suffered greatly in past years from the raids of the Tulisanes and other robber bands, who have now espoused the insurgent cause in Mindanao. Datto Mandi, the most powerful of the Morro chiefs, in Mindanao, was made a local Governor by the United States. He now insists that as he and his people are American citizens they be permitted to go forth and drive the insurgents off the island. The American authorities refused permission until they could be able to send troops to Mindanao, at which time they promised Datto Mandi an opportunity of cooperating with us.

Datto Mandi sadly obeyed, but the insurgents kindly gave him the opportunity he begged for by attacking him. In the battle that followed the insurgents were driven back with great loss. As for the "ferocity of deceitful North America," that is the only line that might be said to have any of the attributes of poetry. For that many be referred to as a fine example of poetic license.

R. H. LITTLE.

ITALIAN FASTER EXPOSED IN BRAZIL.—Sig. Succi, "professional faster," with a record of thirty-five public fasts to his credit, has just been exposed as an impostor at Rio Janeiro, capital of Brazil, and the present home of Colonel Charles Page Bryan. Succi is one of the few men who have made a livelihood out of a pretended ability to go without food. Born in Bologna, Italy, thirty-eight years ago, he has given fasting exhibitions in almost every civilized country, and, it is said, has accumulated considerable property. His first feat was in Florence, where the police thought he was crazy and wanted to lock him up in an asylum. Later he went to Emerland, where his pretended powers excited great public interest. Still later he appeared in New York and "fasted" for fifty days, ostensibly subsisting on mineral water. Dr. Dante Almeida of Rio Janeiro has discovered, however, that the cunning Italian used tiny tablets of compressed meat extract, which, together with the mineral water, are quite sufficient to sustain life indefinitely.

Sig. Succi, Italian Faster.

MAY SUCCEED SUSAN B. ANTHONY.—As already announced, Miss Susan B. Anthony will celebrate her eightieth birthday next February by retiring from the Presidency of the National Suffrage association, which she has held so long. It appears to be the general impression that her successor will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has been long connected with the woman's suffrage movement and who is now chairman of the National Organization committee. At a speech made at a meeting of the Executive committee of the national organization, held last week at Indianapolis, Mrs. Catt predicted that within ten years every woman in the country will be an enfranchised citizen, provided an aggressive policy is pursued. Mrs. Catt's policy is to concentrate all the power of the women of the country in an effort to force Congress to arrange for a constitutional amendment. Mrs. Catt started her active career as a school teacher in Iowa. Then she married Mr. Chapman and went with him to California, where she assisted in the editing of his newspaper. While on the coast she became interested in ameliorating the conditions under which women wage earners were obliged to work. When her husband died she went back to Iowa and delivered a series of lectures on the subject. In that State she married Mr. Catt, who is much interested in the work to which his wife has given her life.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

BERLIN GETS AHEAD OF CHICAGO.—If Chicago expects to hold its reputation as the first among great cities in adopting the latest and most modern methods of doing business, it must look to its laurels. Bids have been asked for automobiles to be used in carrying the mails in Chicago, it is true, but Berlin has already put six automobiles into use as mail carriers, and has ordered a number of others for the same purpose. The picture shows one of these Berlin "autos" bearing on its front the imperial arms of Germany. The "Gesellschaft für Automobile Wagenbau" of Berlin is working on orders which are to be used in supplying a number of other large German cities with the same service. In the land of the Kaiser the automobile mail wagon has already ceased to be an experiment.

Automobile for Carrying Mail in Berlin.

WILL ENTERTAIN THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Heber R. Bishop, who, with his wife, will entertain the Prince of Wales at Houghton Hall this week, is well known in New York as a capitalist and as a director in many large corporations. Among others he is a member of the board of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and of the Manhattan Trust company. Mr. Bishop is regarded by English society, so the cable reports, as a "diamond in the rough." He already has been honored by a visit from the Duke of York, and the arrangements at Houghton Hall, which the Bishops have rented for the season, were so perfect on that occasion that now the Duke's father, Albert Edward himself, is to be one of another house party. The members of the party invited to meet the Prince have been selected by a young English nobleman who is acting as the social guide and counselor of the ambitious New York family.

Heber R. Bishop.

PLENTY OF DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS.—Diamond cutters of Amsterdam have been quoted as saying that if Kimberley, the greatest diamond producing center of the world, is not soon relieved so that the mines may be worked there will be a great scarcity of precious stones and a hundred thousand people will be thrown out of work. The fact is that unless Kimberley is entirely cut off from the outside world for at least two years there will be, from natural causes, no serious effect on the diamond market. The De Beers syndicate, controlling the Kimberley mines, operates under an agreement with an English syndicate to produce for it a certain number of carats, aggregating in value $75,000,000 annually, and to sell its diamonds to no other dealers. Meanwhile the production of the De Beers mines is greatly in excess of the specified amount and the surplus stock has been regularly shipped to London, where it is now stored. This stock is said to be now large enough to fill orders of the London dealers for from three to four years. Possibly foreseeing some such contingency as has now arisen, the De Beers company has for years worked its mines day and night, running three shifts of men for eight hours each.

HISS A SLIGHT ON SCHLEY.

Chaplain Royce's Remarks About the Rear Admiral Resented by Philadelphia Audience.

Philadelphia, Pa.—[New York Herald.]—The audience which filled the auditorium of the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association Building in West Philadelphia tonight would not listen to any words derogatory to Rear Admiral Schley. The Rev. Dr. A. L. Royce, Chaplain of the United States cruiser New York [Admiral Sampson's ship], was roundly hissed by men and women when he referred in a slighting manner to the Rear Admiral's conduct. So pronounced were the expressions of disapproval that he had to suspend his remarks for a time.

This was naval night at the institution, the guest of honor being Rear Admiral Philip, who, with Mrs. Philip, was given an enthusiastic reception. In a brief address the Rear Admiral likened the work of men in the navy to that of railroad employés, and expressed the conviction that it requires more courage to handle the throttle of a locomotive than it

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USAN B. ANTHONY.—
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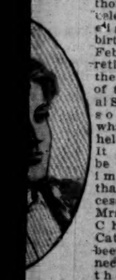

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AHEAD OF CHICAGO.—
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In a brief address the Rear
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ring Business Hours.
he House have no objection to
using their financial measure
but they are not going to delay
to the racket.—Kansas City

Weaver's Influence.
that General Weaver will take
ryan next year, but it is not
has been engaged by the Demo-
nsas managers.—Kansas City

ORDER FOR OPEN PORTS.

EMBARGO ON COMMERCE IN PHILIPPINES RAISED.

Administration Believes the Time Has Come for Removing Trade Restrictions—Military Officers to Have Charge of Customs—Congressman Dolliver Gives Voice to Republican Policy on Currency Question and Refers to Bryan's Alleged Fallacies.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, } Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.

Acting upon instructions from the President, Adjutant General Corbin has ordered the opening of ports in the Philippines which have been taken and which may be efficiently garrisoned by our troops.

Opening of Ports in the Philippines.

General Otis has advised the War department that such a course would be a wise one, as he has the requisite force for the proper protection of the more important places. During the week orders will be prepared designating the ports thus to be opened to commerce and naming the army officers who will act as collectors and other port officials. There has been some question in the minds of the military authorities whether the officers could be spared for this detached duty, and the obstacles probably will be surmounted by detailing those now in command of and with the troops at the ports opened.

Some months ago General Otis was in favor of opening a number of ports then occupied by our troops, or at least taken from the insurgents. Admiral Dewey, however, is understood to have protested against this action as premature, mainly for the reason that it gave the navy a greater amount of work than it could perform. He represented to the Washington authorities that with the demands already made upon the navy it would be well nigh impossible to protect the ports and control the commerce, and it would add to the resources of the insurgents by enabling them to bring in material. The army people hope to exercise a sufficiently diligent patrol of the harbors to prevent smuggling and to add, by their system of port espionage, to the revenue of Manila.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon presided over the House this afternoon during the debate on the financial measure.

Troops in the Philippines have encountered a new device of war. The casualty reports received from Manila today contain a novel item, which show the dangers to which the American troops are subjected. The official reports have made some reference to the man traps and pitfalls placed in the path of our troops, and some damage has resulted from these peculiar methods of crippling an army. The casualty reports which reached Washington today record the serious injury of a soldier in a man trap which had been equipped with sharpened bamboo. The possibility of such implement adds to the menace of a trap which hitherto has offered no great obstacle to the progress of a body of soldiers.

Man Traps Constructed by Insurgents.

The casualty occurred in the Sudlon Mountains in Cebu, and the victim was Private Peters, Carl of Company I, Nineteenth Infantry. Forty-five men, under the command officers of Companies K, H, and I, Nineteenth Infantry, and Company M, Twenty-third Infantry, left their camp on the Mananga River at 8 a. m. Oct. 25 to make a reconnoisance in front of the insurgent position on Sudlon Mountains, and came into a position above the insurgents. The party passed down the stream, examined trails leading up the mountains, and were attacked, mostly at long range. The soldiers ran across man traps filled with the sharpened bamboo, and Private Carl was caught in the barbarous contrivance.

Representative Lorimer today introduced his bill providing for postal savings banks, but this time it is known as a bill to establish a postal depository system. The measure is on the same general lines as that introduced last year. It has been modified in some respects, however, to meet the objections of the members of the Postoffice committee, and in this way has gained many friends. Mr. Lorimer is hopeful of having it adopted by the House.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa was the star speaker in the financial debate which opened in the House today, and Republicans and Democrats alike were delighted with his sharp thrusts, although, of course, they differed as to the applications. The speech of the brilliant Iowan is generally accepted as indicating the line of argument the Republicans will adopt in the next campaign. He declared unequivocally for the gold standard as a matter of course and delighted the new members particularly by the clever way in which he put the Democrats on the gridiron and held them until broiled to a turn.

Dolliver the Star Speaker in Money Debate.

Mr. Dolliver made his strong point by reading the printed prophecies of William J. Bryan of the direful things which would happen as a result of the election of McKinley, including low wages, low prices, and general hard times. Mr. Dolliver was the author of the phrase, "advance agent of prosperity," as applied to McKinley, and during the spring of 1897 was taunted by the Democrats because the prosperity was not then immediately in sight. Today he got even, however, showing how prosperity had come with the gold standard and protection, and as he read Bryan's calamity predictions and showed how each one had been falsified even the Democrats laughed, and when he dared any one of them to say that Bryan in his speech at Newton, Ia., or in his book knew what he was talking about, there was painful silence among the Democrats and shouts of laughter on the Republican side of the House.

The instrument of torture in the hands of the Iowa leader was applied with exquisite skill, and his speech of an hour on the new financial bill, which makes gold the standard of the country, will be circulated during the next campaign as the complete justification of the Republican position in 1896 as well as in 1900.

The cruiser Albany, the sister ship of the New Orleans, will probably be brought to the Brooklyn navy yard in February. The trial trip will take place next month in England, where both ships were built. Much work remains to be done on board the Albany, and this will be carried on at the New York yard. Officers and a crew of about 100 men will be sent to England in a few weeks to bring the ship to this country.

An echo of the famous Carter case was heard in the House today when Representative De Graffenried of Texas introduced a resolution which declared it was shown at the court-martial of Carter that a conspiracy had been entered into with the Atlantic Contracting company and others to rob the government. As it is currently reported that the parties implicated in the fraudulent transactions for which Carter was tried and found guilty have received further contracts from the government, the Secretary of War and the Attorney General are requested to transmit to the House a detailed statement of what steps have been taken to secure the punishment of the conspirators. The Secretary of War is also requested to furnish a complete statement of all contracts for river and harbor improvements which have been entered into with the Atlantic Contracting company since May 12, 1898.

Resolution Aimed at Carter's Friends.

This resolution was referred to a committee and will probably slumber there the rest of the session. Those who were alleged to have been implicated with Carter have been indicted by the grand jury at Savannah and will be prosecuted. The Attorney General has permitted the Atlantic Contracting company to withdraw its suit for damages against the government, but this does not mean that no further action will be taken, as it is the intention of the Attorney General to prosecute the matter.

Admiral Dewey was greatly affected this morning by the death of Commander Edward P. Wood, who commanded the Petrel when it silenced the enemy's guns at Cavite. For this reason and on account of the serious illness of Lieutenant Brumby, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have canceled all social engagements. Admiral Dewey said: "I feel broken-hearted at the news of the death of Commander Wood. He is the third of my brave commanders to die."

Representative Bull of Rhode Island will endeavor to curtail the extravagant expenditure of public money in defraying the funeral expenses of Representatives or Delegates who die during their term of office. Today he introduced a measure which provides that the funeral expenses of no member of the body shall exceed $1,000. There does not seem to be a great demand for legislation of this kind, although it is a notorious fact that the government's money has been wasted willfully when it became the duty of either branch of Congress to lay one of its members in his final resting-place.

Would Curtail Expenditures in Funerals.

It is generally known that these funerals have degenerated into what might be called junkets. Special trains have been hired and stocked with wines, cigars, and delicacies of every kind, for which the government was compelled to pay. Several times there has been trouble in auditing the accounts of funerals because of the exorbitant bills presented, and more than once a scandal has been narrowly averted. Individually, the members of Congress seem to be opposed to such extravagant expenditures for purposes of this kind, but when it comes to voting the money it is seldom an objection is entered because the government has been taken advantage of.

Two yachts purchased by the navy at the outbreak of the war—the Viking, now at Norfolk, and the Kanawha, now at New York—have been sold to the War department, the latter for the sum of $50,000 and the former for $30,000. Naval experts say the price was an excellent one, and higher than would have been paid by outside purchasers had the vessels been sold at public auction.

Representative Bellamy of North Carolina today introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the duty on wood pulp and other material used in the manufacture of writing and printing paper, and to reduce the duty on manufactured printing papers. It provides that no import duty shall be levied on ground or chemical wood pulp, bleached or unbleached. It also provides that sized, unsized, or glued printing paper suitable for books or newspapers shall be subjected to a tax of three-twentieths of one cent when valued at two cents a pound. Paper valued between two and two and one-half cents a pound shall be taxed at four-twentieths of a cent; from two and one-half to three cents a pounds, five-twentieths of one cent; between three and four cents a pound, six-twentieths; between four and five cents a pound, eight-twentieths; and above five cents a pound, 7½ per cent. The measure further provides that if any country imposes an export duty on wood pulp coming into the United States a tax of one cent a pound shall be placed upon the manufactured paper coming from those countries for each dollar of the export duty placed on a cord of wood pulp.

Proposed Repeal of Wood Pulp Duty.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota is anxious to see the trade of this country in the Orient increased. With this end in view he introduced today a measure authorizing the President to appoint two commissions of five members each to investigate the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan. The commission will inquire into the matter of preparing and packing goods for shipment and the demands of the trade in those countries. Its members will study the dietary conditions and customs of the people and the feasibility and best methods of introducing American flour and farm products and to secure their consumption as a substitute for the foods in general use in those countries. For the expenses of the commission which the Senator proposes to send to Japan $20,000 is appropriated, while for the one which will visit China $35,000 is provided. The larger amount is authorized in the instance of China because the field is so much broader and it will be more difficult to inquire into the conditions existing in the Celestial Empire, while the trade possibilities are proportionally great. The President recommended such a commission in his recent message, and hence it is assumed Senator McCumber's proposition is in every way likely to be adopted.

Investigation of Trade in the Orient.

An unfavorable report has been made by Major Bixby of the engineer corps on the subject of improving the Ohio River from Mound City to Cairo, with a view to protecting the banks and levees on the Illinois side. Major Bixby says that although the recession of the banks is quite extensive it is hardly any more so than at many other places along the river. There is no special caving between these two points, and it is not extensive enough to affect navigation seriously, nor would it do so if continued for many years. The protection of the banks is not essential either at Mound City or at Cairo and can have no decided effect on commerce at either place. The only large special interests involved at the present time are private property.

Opposes Ohio River Improvements.

In the opinion of Major Bixby the improvement of the Ohio River at the point in question is not necessary to the interests of navigation and is not worthy of consideration by the government. The same officer has also given a black eye to the proposed improvement in the Ohio River near New Liberty, Ill., which, he says, is not worthy of consideration. Adverse reports by engineer officers, however, do not necessarily prevent appropriations.

There never has been so much naval work in progress or being planned as at present. Chief Constructor Hichborn said today there were under construction or in the hands of the designers sixty-one vessels, eleven of which were battleships. The contracts for the Denver class of cruisers will be signed in a day or two. They were being examined today previous to approval. The designs for the three battleships and the three armored cruisers of heavy draft have not yet been touched. The Board of Construction has failed to complete the general characteristics, and even the battery for the two types has not been settled. Until this is done no progress can be made toward designing the ships or drawing up the specifications. It will take at least six months to prepare the designs after the experts have decided upon the features and the distribution of weights.

Sixty-one New Vessels for the Navy.

Senator Fairbanks desires to equip the cadets of the military schools in the different States for duty as sailors as well as soldiers. Today he introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to lend all necessary naval equipment to these schools. Upon the application of a Governor of any State having a seacoast line or bordering upon the great lakes he is directed to furnish one man-of-war's cutter for every twenty cadets in actual attendance at these schools. These will be used in training the cadets in the arts of seamanship, and in this way the country will have the benefit of the services of these young men during the time of war.

Sea Training for Cadets at Military Schools.

CARTER'S ASSOCIATES INDICTED

United States Grand Jury at Savannah, Ga., Acts in Cases of Six Alleged Conspirators.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11.—The United States grand jury has in its present session returned six indictments against persons charged with conspiring against the government in connection with work done in Savannah harbor. Among these is Oberlin H. Carter, former Captain of engineers, who has already been condemned by court-martial. The others are B. D. Greene, John F. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor, and Michael A. Connally. So far as is known here none of them has been arrested except Captain Carter, who is already in prison. The amount which the conspirators fraudulently secured, according to the indictments, was $374,749.

They may take the place of meat because they contain all the elements of nutrition—Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit

KEYNOTE BY DOLLIVER.

IOWA CONGRESSMAN URGES PASSAGE OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

His Speech in Favor of the House Measure the Feature of the Day at Washington—He Scores Bryan and the Other Advocates of 16 to 1—Other Speeches For and Against the Proposed Legislation — Mason Speaks for the Boers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The feature of the opening day of debate on the currency bill in the House was the speech of Mr. Dolliver of Iowa. Mr. Dolliver declared that the last doubt in the Republican party as to the wisdom of enacting the gold standard into law had been resolved by the experience of the business world during the last three years. He scored Mr. Bryan, and generally ridiculed the alleged false prophecies of the Democrats in 1896. Mr. De Armond [Mo.] was the heavy gun on the Democratic side. He warned the Republicans from the West that they could not deceive their constituents in the coming Congressional elections by claiming that they had yielded to the wisdom of their colleagues in caucus.

Mr. Overstreet [Ind.] opened the debate in support of the bill, and Mr. Maddox [Ga.] replied to him. Mr. McClellan [N. Y.] was the only other speaker today. He announced his opposition to the bill on the ground that it would contract the currency, extinguish the bank notes, and enhance the value of coin bonds. He appealed to those of his Democratic colleagues from New York, who, it is reported, intend to vote for the bill, not to do so.

Dolliver Speaks for the Bill.

Mr. Dolliver, in opening, read from the speech of Governor Altgeld to the effect that the Republican Congress would obey orders and enact gold standard legislation. For himself, he said, he was proud to say that he was obeying orders—the orders of the people of his district—trying to put the laws of the country into harmony with their opinions. The pending bill was a compromise representing the united wisdom of all.

"There is something about the pursuit of the science of money," said he, "that enables every one of its students to comprehend his own ideas without being hospitable toward the ideas of others."

This was a bill to set at rest all doubt as to the standard in this country. It should be presented to the business-men of the country s a Christmas gift. He (Dolliver) did not want his record and past follies to be brought up against him. He had voted for the Sherman act in 1890—an act which he now regarded as a piece of unutterable stupidity.

In 1893, when the act came to be repealed, Mr. Dolliver said, he was much perplexed. He saw Senator Sherman one evening sitting outside his house, like Abraham outside his tent.

"Don't trouble yourself about the failure of your predictions regarding silver," said the Senator. "Every prophecy I made about it has turned out exactly the opposite."

"Just as yours will now," interjected Mr. Cox [Tenn.], amid renewed laughter.

Continuing, Mr. Dolliver said he believed that the result of the campaign of 1896 settled the silver issue. A proposition which received a black eye in Iowa and Massachusetts at the same time in his opinion had no future in the intellectual life of the American people. "In 1896 the cry of Bryan," he said, "was for more money. Money was scarce. It was hoarded. The day after the election it came out from its hiding."

"Are you willing now," interrupted Mr. Sims [Tenn.], "that the mints should be opened to silver if an international agreement could be obtained?"

No More Silver for Him.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Dolliver, "I have had my last whirl with silver. I have been humbugged for the last time."

Mr. Dilliver said that the cry had been for more money. In three years of Republican administration $400,000,000 had been added to the volume of the currency, more money than could have been coined by the mints in ten years if the mints had been opened to silver.

"In other words," said he, "we have done for you in three years more than you could have done for yourselves. Why don't you get out of the road and let the main procession move on?"

Mr. Dolliver recalled Mr. Bryan's prophecy that the gold standard could not be enacted without a universal fall of prices.

"Is there a man in this chamber," he asked, "who will rise in his place and say that Mr. Bryan knew what he was talking about?"

Not a Democrat rose. Mr. Dolliver paused, reiterated his question, and then resumed:

"It is then confessed that in a question which goes to the heart of the controversy Mr. Bryan lacked wisdom."

He also called attention to Mr. Bryan's prediction that wages would fall and men would be thrown out of employment. Yet at the end of three years of Republican administration under the gold standard there was not an industrious man in the country without employment. Those three years, said he, had resolved the last fears of the Republican as to the wisdom of enacting gold legislation. It could not have been done two years nor one year ago, but today the unanimous voice of the Republican party was backed up by the experience of the business world.

Beginning of a New Era.

In concluding Mr. Dolliver said:

"Here, gentlemen, American people stand upon the edge of a new era, we propose to equip our business world with the best tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world, as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is.

"We are going to write in the laws of this country what already is the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our Treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him: 'There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard, and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the other; take your choice.' And for one I believe that when it is in there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all coins of the United States."

Mr. De Armond [Mo.] followed in opposition to the bill. Replying to Mr. Dolliver he said the Democrats had not been overborne in 1896 in the conflict of reason, but the Republican party had won by summoning to their aid the corrupt and tremendous power of money and corporations. He charged the Republicans with deceiving the people in 1896. They were bimetallists then. If they were honest then they must be dishonest now; if honest now, dishonest then. The change of the bonds from coin to gold bonds, he said, would make a free gift of $100,000,000 to the bondholders.

The bill would create a bank trust. He predicted that this measure would overwhelmingly defeat the Republican party in 1900. When the people's victory was won next fall, said he, in conclusion, it must not be necessary to go to the "vine-clad cottage" at Canton, O., to offer congratulations, but beyond the Mississippi to that modest home in Lincoln, Neb., where resided that great and stanch friend of the people.

Mr. Greene [Penn.] then announced the death of his colleage, the late Representative Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, and at 5:05, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

MASON SPEAKS FOR BOERS.

Addresses the Senate in the Interests of Resolutions of Sympathy for the South Africans.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—An appeal by Mr. Mason [Ill.] for an expression of sympathy for the Transvaal republic in its war with Great Britain was the feature of the Senate proceedings today. It was the first formal address delivered in the Senate this session, and was listened to with thoughtful attention by both the members and by a large gallery of auditors. The resolution upon which Mr. Mason based his speech was referred, at the conclusion of the address, to the Foreign Relations committee, Mr. Lodge [Mass.] considering it too delicate a question in view of the position of this government to pass upon with out serious consideration.

In opening, Mr. Mason said:

The war between monarchy and republicanism began in earnest on July 4, 1776, and no treaty of peace has ever been concluded, nor ever will be, until the question is settled right. The monarchical trust company, though often quarreling among themselves, have always agreed on one thing, that a republic is a mistake.

After quoting extensively from Daniel Webster's speeches in support of his position, Mr. Mason continued:

But we are told that England was our friend in the war with Spain. How? Her people were our friends because her people are a Christian people; her government has never been our friend except for purposes of its own. I have no desire to twist the lion's tail, but truth compels the statement, so far as our interests are concerned, for the last half century the government of England and the people of England have been divided. You remember 1861? The government did all it could to divide the union, but the brave, starving weavers refused to resolve against us, saying they would starve before they would say a word for slavery. But even suppose she were today our best friend, are we to be silent and uphold a wrong in consideration of that friendship? We Republicans are charged with secret alliance with England. It cannot be true, and the vote which this or a similar resolution receives will answer the charge.

Mr. Mason maintained that under the Monroe doctrine and on precedents previously well established the United States had the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba. He urged that the interest of this country was aroused by the fact that the south African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of kings and the divine right of man.

Mr. Mason contended:

It is a fight to control south Africa, and the only way England could do it was to threaten, bulldoze, browbeat, and interfere with the Dutchman, until, out of sheer humiliation and desperation, he was driven to fight.

Let the distinguished Lilliputian statesman, rattling around in Gladstone's shoes, trying to undo his work and break his promises, be assured that he is deceiving no one except possibly himself.

I have not sought to excite prejudice by our past differences with England. They are forgotten and forgiven. But when the colors of a republic are struck and we sit silent, it would seem that we are ashamed or tired of our institutions, and by our silence give consent to the destruction of self-government in Africa. The statue of liberty enlightening the world in New York harbor is neither a myth, fiction, nor a lie. We may say without boasting that if self-government is right we have helped the world.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate for an hour and twenty-five minutes. He was not once interrupted in the course of his speech. At its conclusion Mr. Lodge, after expressing the wish that Mr. Mason might have delivered his address in the British Parliament, said there was a wide gulf between private opinion and public official expression. The executive department of the government, he said, had assumed a neutral attitude towards the south African war. The passage of this resolution by the Senate would change immediately that attitude.

At the opening of the session Mr. Platt [Conn.] presented resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut opposing the admission of polygamists to Congress.

Mr. Cockrell [Mo.] directed the attention of the Pension committee to a bill introduced by request by Mr. Pettus [Ala.] providing for the payment of a pension to freedmen.

Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, expressed the opinion that no such measure should have been presented to Congress.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Gallinger, "this is a bill that ought not to and probably will not receive the favorable consideration of the Pension committee. The promoters of the bill are deluding thousands of poor people and are simply trying to keep this agitation alive for their own benefit."

Mr. Cockrell urged that the bill be reported back adversely as soon as possible. It was referred to the Pension committee.

Mr. Pettigrew [S. D.] offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for all orders and reports relating to General H. C. Merriam's action towards the Cœur d'Alêne miners, reciting certain charges against General Merriam in his conduct of the affair. Mr. Chandler objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

LABOR COMMITTEE IS NAMED.

Edward Carroll Appoints Men to Meet Contractors' Representatives—More Trouble on Postoffice Likely.

Edward Carroll appointed the committee yesterday which will represent the Building Trades Council in a conference to be held tomorrow with the committee representing the building contractors, which was appointed by M. B. Madden of the Western Stone company. The object of the conference will be to discuss a plan for creating a permanent board of arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties among the building trades. The committee named by Mr. Carroll is as follows:

George P. Gubbins, President Bricklayers' union.
O. E. Woodbury, President Carpenters' District Council.
M. B. Madden, President Steamfitters' union.
William Edwards, President Journeymen Plasterers.
John C. Clinch, President Journeymen Plumbers.
H. Lilian, President Hodcarriers.
Joseph Sullivan, President Journeymen Stonecutters.

Mr. Madden expressed the conviction that the two committees would have no trouble in agreeing on the manner in which a board of arbitration should be appointed. The first conference, Mr. Madden thought, would be held tomorrow.

Joseph Sullivan, President of the Stonecutters' union, announced that the prospect for more trouble at the new Postoffice building was good unless Contractor Peirce concluded to bring the granite from the quarries in Maine to Chicago for cutting. Mr. Sullivan said that the agreement by which the striking quarrymen resumed work at Waldo, Me., did not settle a number of other questions.

Contractor Peirce's representative in Chicago said that every piece of granite to be used in the new Postoffice would be dressed in the quarries, regardless of any action of the Building Trades Council.

T. BENTON LEITER'S DEATH.

Former Chicago Business-Man Expires at a Maryland Retreat for the Insane.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—T. Benton Leiter died at the Mount Hope retreat for the insane today. He was a nephew of Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, and for a number of years was engaged in business in Chicago and gold mining in the West with his uncle. He amassed a fortune, but lost most of it.

Mr. Leiter was 35 years old. He leaves a widow, who is an actress in New York. His body will be taken to Hagerstown, Md., for interment.

Mr. Leiter two weeks ago was summoned in a suit instituted in Chicago by Levi Z. Leiter and W. B. Walker against him and the State Bank of Bloomfield, Ill. Levi Z. Leiter indorsed the note of T. B. Leiter for $100,000, made in favor of Silas R. Cobb. Payment was secured by the conveyance of certain property to W. B. Walker as trustee. In default of payment the indorser was required to make good the amount, and the suit was brought to enforce the sale of the property.

DODGE WHEELER KEITH DEAD.

Pioneer Merchant Passes Away at His Residence in Prairie Avenue from Bronchial Pneumonia.

Dodge Wheeler Keith, one of the pioneer merchants of Chicago, died shortly after noon yesterday at his residence, 2001 Prairie avenue, after a brief illness of bronchial pneumonia. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at the residence, and the remains will be taken to Montpeller, Vt., for interment.

Mr. Keith was born in Montpeller, and first engaged in business in that city. He married Miss Emily Loomis in 1845, and, in 1854, removed to Chicago. He engaged in the dry goods business, and while conducting a separate establishment was closely associated in his business interests with Edson Keith & Co. The families were only remotely connected, although they came to Chicago from Vermont at the same time.

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Low rates! First-class service! Long visit! Tickets good leaving Chicago Dec. 14, 15, 16, and 17, and for return from destination until Jan. 6, 1900. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, 249 Clark street, corner Jackson. Telephone Harrison 1757 or at Dearborn Station.

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PLAN TO RIVAL CARNEGIE

FRICK AND HIS ASSOCIATES TO BUILD FOUR MILLS.

Pittsburg, Chicago, Superior, and an Atlantic Coast Point Are Said to Be Determined On as Locations for Steel Plants—John D. Rockefeller's Alleged Connection with New Project Discredited at Cleveland—Carnegie May Yet Sell Out.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Four immense steel plants, with the necessary blast furnaces, each of which will have a capacity of at least 700 tons of pig iron per day, is what the new Union Steel company, of which H. C. Frick is the head, is planning to erect to fight Andrew Carnegie. One of these will be on the Monongahela River, above Pittsburg, another on Lake Michigan, near Chicago, one at or near Superior, Wis., and another on the Atlantic seaboard. The exact locations have not been decided.

The mills here will be erected to care for the Pittsburg trade, and will be close to the coal and coke supply. Either South Chicago or Waukegan will be chosen for a plant to supply the trade in the middle West. The Superior mills will be erected so as to be close to the supply of ore, and the Eastern seaboard plant will supply the European markets.

It is said the plans of Mr. Frick and his associates will give the Carnegie company competition undreamed of, and will cause alarm among the Federal, Bethlehem, and other steel concerns. The Union company expects to be making steel in 1901.

Carnegie May Yet Sell Out.

Mr. Frick is reticent, but among steel manufacturers it is generally felt that Frick has the best of the situation.

There are people here familiar with what is going on behind the scenes who would not be surprised to learn of another important turn in affairs. This is nothing less than the retirement of Mr. Carnegie and the continuance of Mr. Frick at the head of the Carnegie company. It is said that Carnegie has become alarmed at the magnitude of the plans of Frick to compete with him and he might reduce his price if another offer is made to buy his interests.

Carnegie wanted for his little more than half interest in the Carnegie and other companies $125,000,000. It is said he thought the value of the Carnegie company stock he held was worth $100,000,000. Frick now comes back at him with the proposition that if Carnegie's interest has grown in value from $13,000,000 to $100,000,000, then Frick's one-eighth interest has increased in the same proportion from $3,000,000 to $25,000,000. This is going on the assumption that all the shares would be worth $200,000,000.

Discredit Rockefeller Story.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The story from Pittsburg to the effect that H. C. Frick would be backed in a new steel venture by John D. Rockefeller is generally discredited in this city among iron and steel men. They claim that when Frick goes into the steel manufacturing business again he will do so on his own responsibility, or will at least hold a majority of the stock in the concern. He broke away from Carnegie for the reason that he did not care to be dominated, and to go into a new venture with the backing of the oil king would place him in the same position he occupied under Carnegie.

OBITUARY.

DR. E. N. SKINNER, Chicago, who died at the Evanston Hospital yesterday, was 83 years old and had been a resident of this city since 1864 and was one of the first members of the present Sedgwick Congregational Church. He never practiced in Chicago, but was well known in medicine circles. Dr. Skinner's death was the result of injuries received in being struck by a street car in Evanston several days ago. A widow and several children survive him. The funeral will be held on Thursday morning from the Sedgwick Street Congregational Church.

MRS. ANGELINE STEWART, Fort Worth, wife of W. W. Stewart, Corporation Judge of Fort Worth, died on Dec. 6, aged 67 years. Judge and Mrs. Stewart were residents of Chicago from 1846 until 1890. Mrs. Stewart had many relatives and friends here. They have one son, a member of the Fort Worth Board of Aldermen.

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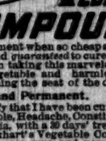

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DR. N. B. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

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"HIS FASCINATING VOLUME."—NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S MEMORIES.

Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate

Being REMINISCENCES and RECOLLECTIONS of the RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Minnesota.

Illustrated with portraits, with view showing the progress of his work, etc. Cloth extra, 8vo. $5.00.

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"Making no pretensions to any special gift of pulpit oratory, he has nevertheless come to be regarded as one of the most cogent preachers in the Episcopal Church and . . . has been heard with delight in some of the great Cathedrals in England. This simple democratic American . . . was recognized as in many respects a typical bishop by the churchmen of England. Moreover, this busy pioneer missionary . . . is a ripe scholar upon whom the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have thought it not unfitting to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws. Such is the man who, in the ripe fulness of an honored old age, brings out of the storehouse of a retentive memory some of his recollections of men and things."—NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"A work of varied and absorbing interest. . . . Full of the charm of nature and instinct with the graces of loving sacrifice and the spirit of moral courage and heroism; full of sunny, cheerful trustfulness, too, and of that humor which is one of the Christian graces. The book seems to be talked rather than written."—THE CHURCHMAN.

The Outlook, reprinting several pages from the Recollections, describes them as "practical, helpful, in every way admirable."

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MOXBAN, I. T.

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Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy,

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

SWINBURNE'S TRAGEDY IS IN A STYLE UNSUITED TO HIM.

His "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards" Lays Aside the Burning and Florid Style of Swinburne's Earlier Poems, Striving After the Chaste Simplicity of the Greek Drama—It Tells a Barbaric Story with Force but Not with Conviction.

LIKE an aurora borealis, the flashing and kaleidoscopic profusion of Charles Algernon Swinburne's earlier poetic rhapsodies seem to have faded both from the public mind and from the poet's style. Swinburne's new poem is as severely simple as any Greek drama. It is a tragedy in blank verse, entitled "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards" (Dodd-Mead), and is as opposite to his earlier work as it well could be.

The play contains many touches of beauty, though the poet has denied himself all turnings aside for beauty's sake. He has sought the relentless dramatic sequence and action of the classic Greek plays, and the five acts are short and terse—too terse. In spite of the force of this lurid scene from barbaric history, it is evident that Mr. Swinburne's abstinence from his natural profusion and diffuseness is not a complete success. He seems constantly in need of elbow-room. The rude Teutonic figures of the northern invasion of Italy lack the clear outlines that they should have. The five characters in the play fail to leave a definite impress on the mind.

The episode here dramatized is that briefly described by Gibbon—the grim tale of how Alboin, the savage King of the Lombards, compelled his wife, Rosamund, to drink from a cup made of her father's skull; and how Rosamund avenged her father by killing her husband. Mr. Swinburne has called his hero Albovine, and has made him talk like a saint and act like a barbarian. Of Rosamund he has made at once a model of purity and a monster of revengeful impurity. Neither character touches one's human sympathies.

The motive of Albovine in compelling Rosamund to drink from the grewsome cup is inadequate. He does it deliberately—to see whether she has forgiven him for killing her father! The same false note is found in most of the other crucial acts of the tragedy. Rosamund conceals her hatred so completely that even the reader cannot tell whether she plotted death to her father's slayer before the cup episode or not. But after the brutal drinking scene she soliloquizes:

> Father! None lives that knew thee now save one,
> And none loves me but thou nor thee but I.
> That was till yesternight thy daughter; now
> That very name is tainted, and my tongue
> Tastes poison as I speak it. There is nought
> Left in the range and record of the world
> For me that is not poisoned; even my heart
> Is all envenomed in me. Death is life.
> Or priesthood lies that swears it: then I give
> The man my husband and thy homicide
> Life if I slay him—the life he gave thee.

Rosamund chooses Almachildes, the lover of her handmaid, as the tool with which to strike Albovine, and she gets him in her power by entrapping him in a way that makes him the destroyer of her own honor. This rather revolting theme is worked out in considerable detail, and with a strong dramatic crescendo, but without producing the conviction that any real woman, barbarian or civilized, would do and say the things ascribed to Rosamund. Occasionally there is a note of natural passion, as when Almachildes discovers the devilish scheme into which the Queen has lured him, and exclaims:

> God must be dead.
> Such a thing as thou could never else live.

This is more like a human cry than the asseverations of Albovine regarding his love. It seems incredible that any man should be able to do brutal violence to the filial love of his wife and at the same time feel the degree of conjugal love for her that Mr. Swinburne has expressed in the lines:

> Would God I might but die and burn in hell
> And know my love had loved me.

If the two can go together in the same character, Mr. Swinburne has failed to make it clear in his sixth century tragedy. Nor can one understand just why Rosamund should take such a roundabout method of compassing her revenge when she had it in her power at any time to poison the King, as she finally plans to do when she invites Albovine to drink with her out of the skull. He says, most wisely, "Be not too sweet for woman," but he raises the cup to drink and is stabbed by Almachildes, leaving the fatal draft for the Queen to take by her own hand and die. The whole plot in the end seems as futile as improbable.

Mr. Swinburne has sought the relentless action of the Greek drama, but he has failed for lack of that logical inevitableness of fate which drives the best Greek dramas to a bloody climax.

Classic Tales for Children.

"Child Stories from the Masters." By Maud Menefee. Fourth edition. Chicago: Donnelly & Co.

Seldom does one find the literary touch so skillfully applied to juvenile needs as in Miss Menefee's modest but excellent volume. Her stories are graceful transcriptions of some of the most beautiful themes used by modern poets and artists. In clear and sympathetic language, comprehensible to any child, Miss Menefee has told the stories of Pippa, Mignon, Siegfried, Margaret and Faust, Beatrice, Parsifal, the Angelus, the Holy Night, and a few others. She has preserved the purpose and spirit of the originals to an unusual degree, without attempting more than the comprehension of a child can grasp. The book is a valuable contribution to the scanty literature available for combined instruction and entertainment in the higher kindergarten grades or in all homes fortunate enough to have children at the story-begging age. Mr. Lyendecker has made a strikingly good Siegfried cover design for the volume.

Some Delightful Jingles.

"The Jingle Book." By Carolyn Wells. Pictured by Oliver Herford. The Macmillan company.

These jingles possess a merry tone that lingers in the memory long after one has put the book aside. They are made up about all sorts of beings, both in the animal and the human world. There is the story of "Opulent Ollie," who contemplated a ride on a trolley; of a "grandiloquent goat who sat down to a gay table d'hôte," and a "corpulent carp who couldn't reach C sharp." Then there is a verse about an up-to-date Santa Claus who comes in a reindeerless sleigh, followed by some rhymes about an equally modern cup whose motto, "remember me," really meant "remember the Maine." Of greater length are the tales about "Triangular Tommy," the macaroni man, and the kitten to whom the fairy gave butterfly wings. Of the latter feline heroine we are told that—

> With fear her heart was smitten,
> And she began to cry,
> "Am I a butter-kitten?
> Or just a kitten fly?"

Then there is one of those tantalizing plays upon vowels with which young and old like to test their tongues. It is about the "Butter Batty Bought"—

> Betty Botta bought some butter;
> "But," said she, "this butter's bitter
> If I put it in my batter
> It will make my batter bitter.
> But a bit o' better butter
> Will but make my batter better."
> Then she bought a bit o' better,
> Better than the bitter butter,
> Made her bitter batter better.
> So 'twas better Betty Botta
> Bought a bit o' better butter.

Miss Wells has the gift of hitting upon felicitous epithets and her fun is of a quality that is bound to bring smiles to mature lips as well as to those of sterner juvenile judges.

WANT LINE IN RIVER FOREST.

Promoters of the Interurban Railway Seek a Franchise for Part of Proposed Scenic Route.

Efforts are being made to obtain from the Village of River Forest a franchise for the new Interurban railway. The line in River Forest is expected to be part of a new scenic railway system which will connect towns in Lake County with those to the west, southwest, and northwest of Chicago.

With its 40 years' record Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is first in the list. No sparkling wine in use is its superior.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

EDEN AND THE SERPENT

THERE was no question about the beauty of Edith Evenden. Even her husband had never questioned it, though he was not the chief of her admirers. But that was Edith's fault. She was a woman who could never get used to the commonplace. She would, perhaps, have enjoyed living in feudal times in the midst of wars and adventures. She certainly would not have objected to a troubadour to celebrate her charms.

But she lived instead in a steam-heated house on the Lake Shore drive. She had trouble with the Swede servants and worried over her calling list, which was twice as long as she wished it to be. She might have inured herself to the harassing details of life if only her association with her husband could have had more poetry in it. But Herbert Evenden was not inclined for heroics. He had entered into marriage as into a peaceful harbor, and was thankful to be safe from storms of emotion. He was glad that his blood ran quietly in his veins and that the tumults and doubts and fears of youth were past.

If his wife had had more to occupy her perhaps she would not have been so conscious of the dull pace of life; and certain men might not have been made to feel so poignantly the power of her beauty. Edith took her good intentions for granted. She always thought of herself as a woman of the highest principles, and she took a heroic view of the disturbances of mind into which her sentimental follies plunged her.

She was not analytical enough to perceive that what she really enjoyed was not so much the sentimental admiration of men as the despair she saw them suffer when her caution and her inherent remnant of conscientiousness bade her rebuke them after their infatuation had voiced itself in words.

But of all the men she had known and instructed in the art of love none had interested her so much as Pelham Salisbury. To begin with, he had never loved any other woman — that fact was patent to her. He was unconscious of his magnetism and his great personal charm. He was not even sufficiently sophisticated to observe life. He simply lived and was grateful for life.

It came to him with a terrible shock that he loved Edith Evenden—the wife of another man. It seemed a crime to him from the first moment of his realization of the thing. But the beauty of Edith and her tenderness toward him proved a temptation too great for his resisting. He could not bring himself to leave forever the one person in the world who was able to give meaning and charm to existence.

One glorious day in early autumn he ventured to do a bolder thing than he had yet done. He called at Edith's house. She was home and received him with an air of subdued excitement.

"Why is not something unusual happening today?" she cried. "See how golden the sunshine is; look at the shining waters of the lake! Is it not sacrilegious to stay in the house on such a day? I should like to be on a swift horse riding across the plains!"

"I should like to be with you," responded the young man, catching her fire. "I should not object to riding quite to the end of the world—and staying there." His eyes said to her what his tongue did not venture to speak, and they stood facing each other, held as in a spell by the joy of each other's presence. The exquisite suspense of the moment became unendurable. Pelham trembled lest he should snatch this woman to his breast and be rebuked and sent away from her presence, loathing his lack of self-control.

"Come," he cried with forced gayety, "let us go out into the sunshine! We cannot mount horses and ride to the end of the world, but at least we can get on a street car and ride to the end of the line."

"But what will people think?"

"You wanted something unusual to happen," he retorted.

She hesitated a moment more, then ran with the impetuosity of a child for her hat and jacket.

They rode to the end of one street car line, and then to the end of another, and then to the end of a third, and at last they were in the country, amid the fresh-cut harvest fields, with the golden day beating about them.

With her glowing face and her splendid wind-tossed hair, and her joyous step, she seemed like the spirit of the day.

"Ceres," said the young man, bowing before her, "these are your domains."

She caught his mood at once.

"Be seated, sir," she said, "upon my right hand, here by my throne." She dropped upon an untied gleaning of rye and he sat beside her. The soft wind droned about them; the distance was purple, and they sat in golden haze, and a summer silence, and ecstasy fell upon them.

"This is Eden," thought the young man. "Who am I to fight against my destiny? Surely this woman was meant for me!" He turned toward her, his eyes making a declaration, and she did not forbid him. He leaned forward, and, reaching out an arm, enfolded it about her. It seemed as if his senses half swooned for a moment. Then he was conscious of a strange, alarming sound. He had never heard a sound like it in all his life, yet it sent a chill through all his blood, and a spasm of aversion shook him.

A scream from the woman at his side startled him still more.

"See," she cried, pointing behind him. He looked. A serpent, half twisted in the cut rye, darted a malignant tongue at them.

"A rattlesnake!" cried Pelham, with sudden comprehension, half flinging Edith from the pile of grain.

"Your sleeve!" said Edith. "Look at it!" It was covered with a strange, greenish slime, with green crystals glittering on it. He jerked off the coat and flung it from him.

"It is an Eden indeed," said he aloud, "and——"

"And the woman tempted you?" broke in Edith, somewhat scornfully. But the young man did not mind her scorn. He seemed to see before him the tragic and shameful path he would have walked had he taken this woman with the lascivious eyes for his guide. By the light of this sudden illumination it seemed to him that he would go through any Gethsemane of sorrow to attain once more to liberty and purity of thought.

"I will take you home," he said in an alien voice.

"The serpent has frightened you," she taunted.

He picked up a stick and beat the serpent into a hideous mass, and with each blow he seemed to crush a base desire. When it was over he picked up his coat, on which the noxious poison had dried in the sun, and put it on.

"You are quite right," he confessed, "the serpent has frightened me. It was a symbolic serpent, you know."

"And you leave our Eden?" sneered the piqued woman.

"I see the angels with the flaming swords," said Pelham gravely.

They traveled back to the city in silence, and at her door Pelham held out his hand.

"God help us both," said he. "Farewell." Her eyes moistened with sudden noble tears.

"I think God will help us," she whispereed. "I have been frightened at the serpent, too, Pelham. Farewell."

So they met no more.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry Hoyt Gives a Luncheon for Miss Ream—Calendar for Today.

Social events for today:

Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, 4330 Drexel boulevard, a reception from 8 till 10.

Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson, 31 Banks street, a dinner.

Mrs. George William Hoyt and Mrs. Morris William Hartwell, 5210 Hibbard avenue, a tea.

Mrs. Ezra J. Warner, 399 Erie street, a dinner.

Wedding of Miss Alice Quan and Mr. J. Edmund Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Klein, 4420 Calumet avenue, golden wedding anniversary.

Miss Gertrude Fulton, 342 Ashland boulevard, a luncheon for Miss Holden.

Mrs. Laban Beecher Dixon, 3212 Calumet avenue, a tea from 4 till 6.

Miss Katherine Gordon Breed, lecture on "Switzerland" at 4 o'clock at residence of Mrs. S. E. Barrett, 109 Lake Shore drive.

Mrs. Henry Hoyt, 2723 Prairie avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Ream. Those present were:

Miss Mervyn Winston,	Miss Katherine Taylor,
Miss Marguerite Manierre,	Miss Ethel Hooper,
Miss Bessie Keith,	Miss Muriel Byram,
Miss Edith Brooks,	Miss Joan Chalmers,
	Miss Marjorie Burns.

Miss Marian Tooker, 263 Dearborn avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Holden. The guests were:

Miss Georgiana Rogers,	Miss Florence Durgin,
Miss Helen Stewart,	Miss Gertrude Fulton,
Miss MacMorran,	

Mrs. Phelps B. Hoyt gave a luncheon yesterday at the Woman's Athletic club for Mrs. John W. Scott of Evanston.

Miss Thompson, 10 Astor street, gave a tea yesterday from 4 till 6.

The wedding of Miss Lulu Tosetti, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Tosetti, and Mr. Robert T. Kochs took place last evening at St. Paul's Church. A supper and a dance followed at the Germania club. Mr. and Mrs. Kochs have gone East for their wedding trip.

Mrs. Abram Poole, 60 Lincoln Park boulevard, will give a breakfast on Thursday, Dec. 28, for her sons, Mr. Ralph Poole and Mr. Ernest Poole. Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Parmalee McFadden, and the Misses Poole will be at home on New Year's day.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball and Mrs. Warren Melville Salisbury will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16, at the residence of Mrs. Kimball, 1801 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. B. A. Eckhart, 187 Ashland boulevard, will give a young people's dance on Jan. 2 for her daughter, Miss Hazel Eckhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman Winslow and Miss Duryea of Buena Park sail on the St. Louis next Wednesday with United States Consul General E. D. Winslow for Stockholm, where they will spend the winter. Mrs. Winslow and Miss Duryea will be presented at court.

GIRL SUES ASSOCIATION HOME.

Maggie Small Claims Her Salary Is Withheld by Young Women's Christian Organization.

Suit for $200 has been brought against the Young Women's Christian association by Miss Maggie Small in the court of Justice Dooley.

Miss Small claims that she was employed at the home, that she has been unable to collect the salary due her. She refused to leave, she says, when ordered, demanding her pay, and as a result she was arrested some time ago by the Harrison street police.

Mrs. Alice Rutherford, representing the home, claims that the plaintiff has no money due her, as her services were donated to the association.

Purdue Alumni to Hold Dinner.

The Purdue Alumni association of Chicago will hold its annual dinner and election of officers at 6 o'clock this evening at the Union, 117 Randolph street. Speeches will be made by George W. Ross, George Ade, S. G. McMeen, and others.

Old English brass and irons, fire sets and screens, low price. Dalton, 55 Wabash

EVILS OF WORTHY SCHOOL

MRS. LUCY FLOWER TELLS OF THE CONDITIONS THERE.

Explains Why Boys Sent to the Institution Are Not Reformed—They Are Employed Only Five Hours a Day, Idle All the Rest of the Time—Declares None Except the Depraved Criminal Should Be Confined Within Its Walls.

Mrs. Lucy Flower, in discussing life at the John Worthy School and the reason why the boys sent there are not reformed, said yesterday:

"I am constantly asked what is the matter with the school, and why objection is made to sending boys there when it is possible to avoid it.

"The John Worthy School was not built for a reformatory and is not a reformatory. It is a public school in connection with the boys' dormitory at the bridewell, and the boys sent there go to a prison.

"The Board of Education carries on the school for five hours in the day—the rest of the time the boys have absolutely no occupation and no real recreation. At the present time 225 boys are in there. They range from the worst type of the depraved and criminal boy down to the small offender.

"Thanks to the present warden they are not locked now in cells like wild beasts, as they were once, but the old chapel, the small dormitories, and one corridor of the cell-house are filled so closely with cots that there is barely space to stand between each bed. The yard is too low and wet for exercising in it and they have no outdoor life at all.

Division of the Time.

"The twenty-four hours are divided into five hours in school, nine hours in bed, probably an hour for meals, and nine hours of absolute idleness, when they are herded together under the care of two guards with long sticks, to rap them over the head if they make too much noise or get to quarreling. They have books, but these boys are not a reading class; hardly half can read understandingly in English. Of course idle hours are spent by the boys by initiating each other into evil and vice, and many learn evil things of which they have never thought before.

"No boy can be reformed by any such treatment. I am not finding fault with the superintendent, for he is doing the best he can under the circumstances. A boy sent there because he is not inclined to work or study is not any more inclined to do so after spending hours every day in absolute idleness. In a real reformatory boys are in classes, small in number, under trained teachers, and every hour of the day is fully occupied with work, drill, or play, under careful supervision. Habits are formed, moral instructions given, and the boys' thoughts and ambitions turned into better directions. The boys at the bridewell have no school on Saturday, so then all the time, except two hours given to drill, is unoccupied, and the same condition obtains on Sunday.

Cannot Reform Boys There.

"I do not believe any boy can be made better by being sent to the John Worthy School under present conditions and I would never send any but a pronounced criminal out there. No matter how slight the offense for which a child is sent to the John Worthy School, it is almost impossible to induce employers to give him occupation when he comes out, and so, too, many are really forced into a criminal life. Only last week a boy was dismissed from a store at which he had obtained employment simply because it was learned he once had been at the John Worthy School."

GIFFIN IS IN CHARGE AGAIN.

Once More Placed at the Head of the Chicago Normal School—Appointee Makes Demands.

William Giffin was put in charge of the Chicago Normal School again yesterday afternoon by the Normal School committee of the Board of Education. The action was subject to the approval of the board and the inability of E. G. Cooley to accept the position at the reopening of school in January. Mr. Cooley is principal of the La Grange High School, and the trustees of that institution decline to release him. Andrew Hogan was recommended as temporary head of the Normal Practice School.

"I wish the members of the committee to understand that if Mr. Cooley cannot take charge of the school by January the conditions shall not be changed until the end of the school year," said Mr. Giffin to the committee. "Plans that are being put in operation at the school should not be broken into by changes in the middle of the year."

The members of the committee agreed that if Mr. Cooley cannot obtain his release by January he shall not take charge of the normal until the next school year.

No Attorneys Allowed.

In the trial of William Fee, janitor at the W. C. Goudy School, charged with menacing the principal, J. E. Adams, with a monkey wrench, the Janitors and Supplies committee of the Board of Education refused to establish the precedent of allowing an employé to be represented by an attorney when on trial for a misdemeanor. The committee upheld the principal and warned Fee that a second offense would result in dismissal.

Will Study Schools.

President Franklin H. Head of the Civic federation announced the appointment of the following Committee of Nine to study the Chicago public school system:

John McLaren, chairman; H. H. Gross, the Rev. Edward A. Kelly, T. C. Chamebrlin, William M. Payne, Mrs. George W. Kretzinger, Mrs. James Frake, Miss Sadie American, and E. O. Brown.

Urge Parental School.

At the meeting of the Compulsory Education committee a report to the board was adopted urging the necessity of the immediate erection of a parental school.

Jewish Women Meet.

The members of the Chicago section of the Council of Jewish Women listened to a review of recent Jewish literature, as prepared and read by Miss Julia I. Felsenthal, and a paper on the subject of "Religion in the Home" by Mrs. Charles Haas. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch spoke briefly.

REFUTE SERMON ON WOMEN.

Her Employers and Guardians and Workers Themselves Deny Employment Brings Evil Results.

Working women and employers of women and public workers for her advancement do not agree with the views that the Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, pastor of the People's Church in St. Paul, Minn., expressed in his sermon on Sunday, when he said the evil done by the employment of women far outweighed the good arising from it, and added: "We are fast on the road to a new savagery."

"There is some truth in his statements," said Mrs. Lucy Flower, "but endeavors have been made to remedy the conditions of which he speaks. The factory inspection laws are working in that direction now."

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith said: "Machinery has interefered with man's work, but man interfered with women's work before machinery was created. Today a great deal of the work women used to do has been given to machines and she is now asked to do a higher class of work."

"Women will always work," said J. L. Kesner, the general manager of the Fair. "In certain lines they are much better than men. I do not believe it a rule that women working in stores or factories are overtaxed. The State laws cover the question of employment of those not of proper age."

"It would be a deplorable state of affairs if women were not allowed to work," said I. Kelm, the general superintendent of Siegel, Cooper & Co. "The laws contain ample provisions to prevent an overtaxing of women and girls of tender years."

"It is easy enough to talk as Mr. Smith does," said a young woman in Schlesinger & Mayer's, "but what can be done? If a girl has no one to depend upon and if she must support herself and perhaps her mother or family she is compelled to work."

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MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Owing to the many hunting men that are now in south Africa fighting the Boers, there are at the present moment a larger number of feminine masters of the hounds than ever before. Conspicuous among them is the Duchess of Newcastle, who has managed the Clumber Harriers since 1895, and who has shown herself so clever in handling the pack that her hunt is one of the most popular and celebrated in England. Lady Gifford, after having acted as M. F. H. for a couple of years in Northumberland, now hunts the country around Chichester. Mrs. Cheape has hunted the Benti Benteley Harriers since 1895, shows the best of sport in those portions of Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire which form the territory hunted over by her splendid pack, and is exceedingly proud of her title of "The Squire," by which she is known in the hunting field and throughout the entire country side.

Sir Bryan Leighton, the dashing young Baronet who came out to this country at the time of the war with Spain in order to fight for the United States in Cuba, and who is now in south Africa, has left his wife, Lady Leighton, to act as master to the pack of fox hounds which he keeps at his country seat near Shrewsbury. Miss McClintock has assumed the mastership of the Armagh Harriers. Mrs. Mordaunt Lawson is acting as M. F. H. in Cumberland, while Miss Peto is entering upon her second season as master of the Knowlton hounds, which confine their operations to the country around Dover. Finally, there is Mrs. Pryse Rice, who maintains a magnificent pack of twenty-inch harriers at Llwynybrain, in South Wales, where the country is more difficult than probably anywhere in the United Kingdom.

One has only to recall the sensation created some years ago when Lord Huntington's sister, Lady Ileene Hastings, assumed the control of her brother's pack of hounds during his absence in order to realize the progress made by public opinion in this particular matter. There are few more difficult matters than to successfully manage a large and important pack, and, above all, to keep control of a numerous hunt, people being difficult to manage when in the hunting field and when following hounds. In fact, a rare amount of tact and decision of character are needed for the task.

Although at the present moment Emperor William's relations with the German aristocracy are decidedly strained, mainly by reason of his dispute with them on the subject of the interriver canal bill, yet it is evident that he relies upon the nobles as the principal bulwark of his throne, and entertains a greater degree of confidence in their loyalty to the crown than in that of people belonging to the bourgeoisie.

This is rendered more and more apparent by each successive issue of the military annual at Berlin. Every edition that is published shows a smaller number of officers belonging to the middle classes. Thus all the seven Field Marshals are either royal or noble, and of the seventy-three Generals of Division on the active list only two belong to the bourgeoisie. There are about 250 or 300 Lieutenant Generals and Major Generals, and of these only forty-nine belong to the middle classes, all of the others belonging to exalted spheres of society. There are at least fifty of the crack regiments of the army, possibly eighty, where the officers are exclusively of noble birth, and the Garde Corps, for instance, since its formation, more than two centuries ago, has never had a member of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of its officers.

All the officers in attendance on the sovereign and royal Princes of Germany are of noble birth, with the exception of three—namely: General Wernher, who is in waiting on the Grand Duke of Hesse; Major General Muller, who forms part of the military household of the Grand Duke of Baden; and Major Grassman, who is controller of the household to the reigning Prince of Reuss. When the Kaiser ascended the throne there were a far larger number of officers of the middle class. But they are gradually being eliminated. It is likewise worthy of note that there is not a single officer of the Jewish faith in the list just issued of the officers of the imperial German army.

It is odd that the Chevalier de Martino should have received so little attention of a social character when over here with Sir Thomas Lipton, by whose personality he was altogether overshadowed. For he is a great favorite at court in England. He was one of the few persons invited to stay at Windsor Castle during the sojourn there of the German Emperor and Empress, and again when the German monarch went to Sandringham De Martino was comprised in the house party invited to meet their German Majesties. The Chevalier, as I suppose every one knows by this time, was formerly an officer of the Italian navy, but is today a naturalized Englishman, and is connected with the royal household in an honorary capacity, holding the office, especially created for him, of "marine painter in ordinary to the Queen."

Talking of the Emperor's visit to England, it may be mentioned that contrary to what is stated in the dispatches, the Empress did not accompany him to Blenheim. I also hear that the young Duke of Marlborough, who, instead of taking his seat in the carriage with the Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess, preferred to canter by the carriage wheel on a huge gray horse, experienced the utmost difficulty in managing his steed, and narrowly escaped being thrown, the antics of the nag considerably interfering with his dignity.

It is difficult, to speak with any degree of patience of the violent attacks which are being made just at present upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain by Sir Charles Dilke in connection with the Transvaal war. These attacks are characterized by a degree of animosity and bitterness which not one of the other political foes of "Fighting Joe" have displayed.

Yet it is not so long ago—only about eleven years—since Joseph Chamberlain was the only man who had the courage to remain the friend of Charles Dilke, and who had the moral pluck to sit by the side of the Baronet throughout that terrible Crauford divorce case, in which Dilke was held up as such a monster of profligacy and of villainy that all of his former friends and associates shrank away from him, and considered it necessary to drop his acquaintance.

I am not entering here into the question as to whether Dilke was really guilty or not. Personally acquainted with all the parties in the case, and with Mrs. Crauford, who was afflicted from earliest childhood with hysteria, I have always held that Dilke was innocent of all charges brought against him as far as Mrs. Crauford was concerned. But it is difficult to find any excuse for his unpardonable acknowledgment of too great an intimacy with Mrs. Crauford's mother, an admission which was not material to the case, and which was chiefly made with an object of revenge. Be this as it may, Chamberlain remained his friend and his champion at a moment when everybody held aloof from him. So that it seems strange today to find Sir Charles assailing with such a degree of violence the one friend who remained by his side eleven years ago.

A distinctly sporting element will be introduced to the County Council of London by the election of the Earl of Ribblesdale, nicknamed "Dribble Squash" by his intimate friend and crony, Lord Charles Beresford. The Earl, who stands 6 feet 4 inches high, with clear-cut, high-bred, and clean-shaven features, is justly credited with the ability to knock out in four rounds any fellow-member of the House of Peers with the possible exception of Lord Lonsdale, between whom and himself, if it came to boxing, it would probably result in a tie. He has been Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and during the last Liberal administration was Master of the Buckhounds, and as such had control of the admissions to the royal enclosure at Ascot. He is married to a daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, and is, therefore, brother-in-law to that conspicuous lady, Mrs. Asquith, formerly known as Margot Tennant, and portrayed as "Dodo" by Mr. Benson in his well-known novel of that name.

Lord Ribblesdale first achieved distinction in 1887 by his success in interviewing that so secretive statesman, Charles Stewart Parnell, to whom he was a perfect stranger at the time. The peer and the great Irish leader traveled in the same railroad compartment from London to Holyhead, and before the journey ended the ordinarily impenetrable Irish leader had been cleverly inveigled into unbosoming himself about a number of interesting measures relating to the Irish question, which appeared on the following day in print and were never denied.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESS TO OPEN.

Workers in Various Denominations Will Begin Their Convention at Sinai Temple Tonight.

At Sinai Temple, Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, the Midcontinent Congress of Religion will open a three-days' session at 8 o'clock this evening.

While it has been under consideration to ordain Mrs. Vandalia V. Thomas to the ministry in one of these meetings, it was decided yesterday to leave that service out of the program. It is likely now that Mrs. Thomas and Hedley Hale, late chaplain of the First Illinois Volunteers, will be ordained at the same time in McVicker's Theater, next Sunday.

"We are to have a wider range of religions represented than at any international meeting," said the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. "Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, Jews, Unitarians, Universalists, and the followers of ethical culture are to join in this discussion of how all churches shall begin to work toward the same end.

"Academically, the meeting will be significant. Chicago University will have two representatives, one of them an ex-President of the old school. Lake Forest will send its dean and a senior professor.

"Sociologically, Miss Jane Addams needs only to be named to give importance to that feature of the program. On the same line, too, we are to have the Rev. Judson Titsworth, pastor of Plymouth Church, Milwaukee."

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch will preside over Wednesday night's meeting, and will make the closing address. Other speakers outside of the program will be the Rev. John Faville, First Congregational Church, Peoria; the Rev. Frank Crane, the Rev. W. R. Notman, the Rev. W. W. Fenn, the Rev. R. A. White, the Rev. Joseph Stolz, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and the Rev. L. A. Crandall, a leader of the Fair.

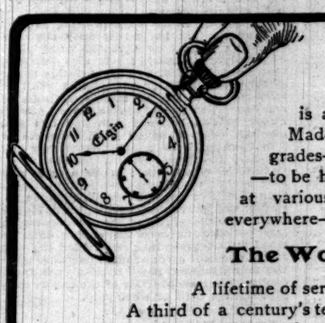
This evening's program in Sinai Temple provides for the formal opening of the congress, with Dr. Thomas as presiding officer. Dr. Galusha Anderson of the University of Chicago will preach in the temple devoted to Jewish religion upon "The Coming Kingdom."

Sues Loop Companies for $50,000.

Mrs. Louise Todd Joy, Louisville, Ky., who owns the property at 255 Wabash avenue, has brought suit against the Union Elevated railway company, alleging the loop has damaged her property to that extent.

Fine Leather for Clever Fingers.

All colors; visitors invited; booklet free. Fine Leather Co., 204 Central Music Hall, Chicago.



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Dainty and tender, and must arouse the young reader's interest in those early times.—Outlook.

Presents a vivid picture of Puritan life and abounds in descriptions of the scenery, the fauna and flora of the times.—Pittsburg Times.

A most delightful story.—Denver Times.

Merits nothing but praise.—Springfield Republican.

THE YOUNG PURITANS IN CAPTIVITY. By Mary P. Wells Smith, author of "The Jolly Good Times Stories," etc. Illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. 12mo. $1.25.

The reader will be for the nonce a Puritan, and will follow the adventures of three children taken captive by the Indians, feeling that he is a participant in the scenes so well portrayed.—To while away an hour in the wigwam and breathe the odor of the pines.—Sacramento Bee.

Mrs. Smith has made history live again.—Springfield Republican.

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The Young Puritans of Old Hadley. 12mo, $1.25.

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WITH FIFE AND DRUM AT LOUISBURG. By J. Macdonald Oxley. Illustrated by Clyde O. De Land. 12mo. $1.50.

A volume of real interest. It is a boys' book, but it is a narrative that recalls one of the most important passages in American history.—Los Angeles Herald.

A capital story for boys.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE IRON STAR and what it saw on its Journey Through the Ages, from Myth to History. A Wonder Story for Girls and Boys. By John Preston True. Illustrated by Lilian Crawford True. 12mo. $1.50.

A capital story to place in the hands of boys and girls, as it will give them ideas concerning the growth of civilization from the days of myth to those of modern history.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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REYNOLD'S GOUT Specific

Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy: then, a single dose is often sufficient. E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

Don't fail to try BEECHAM'S PILLS when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver. 10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 14, 1899.—Sealed proposals for building Crib Breakwater at Sheboygan Harbor, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, standard time, Dec. 14, 1899, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. G. WARREN, Capt., Engrs.

REPORT ON BEER PROFITS

ANNUAL OF CITY OF CHICAGO BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY.

Net for the American Corporation for Fiscal Year $6,461—Charged for Depreciation $83,946, for Repairs $73,852—Comparative Decrease $88,300, Laid Almost Entirely to War Revenue—Severe Slump in the Stock Markets—Expected to Go Lower.

The report of the City of Chicago Berwing and Malting company, limited, which owns the capital stock of the Chicago Consolidated Brewing and Malting company, will be presented to the stockholders in London on Dec. 20. It shows that the net profit for the American company for the year ending Sept. 30, after providing for debenture interest, depreciation, and repairs, amounted to $6,461. The amount charged for depreciation was $83,946 and that for repairs was $73,952. The decrease in profit, as compared with last year, was $88,300, due, the report says, almost entirely to the extra duty on beer imposed by the war revenue measure. No dividend is paid by the English company, the balance of profit brought forward from previous years still being employed as working capital. The American company declared a dividend of $25,000, nearly all of which went to the English corporation. Sales of beer for the first six months of the year declined 19,724 brls, but showed an increase of 20,832 brls during the second half of the year, making the net gain for the twelve months 1,108 brls. Total sales were 360,597 brls.

The report of the directors says: "Brewing materials have been somewhat dearer than during the previous twelve months. The directors regret that they have nothing fresh to communicate regarding the extra tax on beer imposed in June, 1898. It is still in force, and there does not appear to be any present indication of its being withdrawn. Competition was keener than ever, owing to the many new breweries that had sprung up during the last few years."

Report of American Company.

The annual report of the American company shows:

DR.	
Repairs	$ 73,952
Depreciation	83,946
Head office charges, including directors' fees, salaries, legal and general expenses, etc	19,987
Bankers and general interest, etc	2,221
Reserve for doubtful debts and bills	12,119
Interest on mortgage bonds	35,960
Balance carried down	6,460
	$448,648
Dividend declared November, 1899	$ 25,000
Balance carried forward	60,088
	$ 94,068
CR.	
Profits of the breweries and malthouses, after charging materials, wages, revenue stamps, and general expenses	$446,445
Interest on investments	810
Rents and other receipts	1,392
	$448,648
Balance from last account	$ 110,965
Less arrears of income tax written off	22,757
	$ 88,207
Balance of profit brought down	6,460
	$ 94,068

Slump in Stock Markets.

The stock markets experienced a severe slump. The conditions in the morning seemed to forecast a panic, but the market was held in the afternoon and the last prices were higher than the low quotation for many of the more active stocks.

It is reported that a proposition for the increase of the capital stock of the Great Northern road will be submitted to shareholders next spring.

Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual	487	481¾
Commercial	486	480¾
Paris francs—		
Actual	520	523¼
Commercial	52 11-16	524⅝
German marks—		
Actual	95	94
Commercial	94 13-16	93¾

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	39	43
Amalgamated Copper	80	80¼
American Hide and Leather—		36
Do pfd		81
Chicago and Alton subscriptions		107½
Distilling Co. of America		8¼
Do pfd	27¼	28
Electric Vehicle	90	92
Do pfd		90
Ill. Electric Vehicle	2¾	3¼
Otis Elevator	25	26
Do pfd	89½	90
Royal Baking	20	21
Standard Oil	462¼	466

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Radiator	10	104	104	104
Do pfd	2,388	51¾	49	51¾
Amn. Steamboat	224	21	20	20½
Amn. Tinplate	8,115	25¼	22	23½
Do pfd	645	74	73¼	74
Chicago City Railway	90	283	283	283
Chicago Union Traction	50	22	22	22
Do pfd	250	73¾	73¾	73¾
Diamond Match	981	123	121¼	123
Lake St. Elevated certif.	100	14½	14	14¼
Metropolitan Elevated	200	36	36	36
Do pfd	3,266	81½	76¾	76
National Biscuit	9,254	89¾	87	87½
Do pfd	400	120	120	120
National Carbon	200	102	102	102
Do pfd	200	120	120	120
National Steel	2,680	39	36¾	39
North Chicago	100	204	204	204
Northwestern Elevated	85	116	114	114
West Chicago	85	115	114	114

BONDS.

$1000 Met gold 4s	95	$4000 Lake St deb 5s	93¾
6000 do	95¼	6000 do	94
1000 Lake St Inc 6s	100	2000 Lt Pckg deb 5s	94
1000 City Ry 4½s	101	1000 Un El 5s	110¾
8000 La Be & S 5s	120		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 11.	Dec. 4.
New York	$110,626,070	$118,026,370
Chicago	25,071,040	28,227,902
Boston	17,143,602	20,774,961
Philadelphia	10,597,852	12,978,187
St. Louis	5,818,186	6,138,250
Baltimore	2,969,654	2,889,449

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, par bid; 25c premium asked.

RUSH TO SELL SECURITIES.

Demoralization Marks the Course of the Wall Street Stock Market.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Demoralization marked the course of today's stock market. At the opening there was a rush to sell securities, which included not only shorts, but the disgusted holders of long stocks, and before noon material declines had been shown in all of the active industrials, and in many of the railroad stocks as well. When the time of the decline in stocks assumed almost the proportions of a panic, but after the first hour traders began to look at the situation more calmly, and there was a recovery, which affected the entire list.

At the close losses were shown on the majority of the stocks, as compared with the closing prices of Saturday, but, with few exceptions stocks closed at a substantial gain over the lowest figures of the day.

A continued high money market aided in the demoralization caused by the news of the English defeat in south Africa, and the unfavorable developments as viewed by the street in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Sugar. The announcement that Brooklyn Rapid Transit had put out a large amount of bonds resulted in that stock opening at a considerable decline over the figures of Saturday. There was an immediate rush to sell, which carried the price down to 76¾, the lowest figure recorded on this stock since September. Transactions in Brooklyn Rapid Transit exceeded 100,000 shares. When the street had fully digested the news of the new bond issue, and had discovered that it did not materially alter the position of the company, there was an improvement in prices, and quotations went up to 80¾, with a close at 80. The net loss for the day was only 1¾ points, as compared with a loss at the lowest quotation of 4¾ points for Saturday's closing.

American Sugar refinery stock again showed a wide fluctuation in quotations. The close on Saturday was at 133¾. Soon after the opening the big offerings of stock sent prices off sharply, a low quotation of 132 being made during the morning session. The transactions for the day amounted to close on to 200,000 shares. Buying became more general after noon, and resulted in prices showing a material advance. Quotations ran up to 136, and at the close the stock sold at 135, a loss of 1¾ points for the day. The heavy liquidation in Sugar is due to the withdrawal of Mr. Mathiesen from the directory of the company and to the belief which is generally held that his withdrawal means active warfare between the Glucose company and the Sugar trust.

Figured on closing prices the net losses from Saturday's close were not as great on several days last week. The buying during the afternoon was responsible for the comparatively good showing at the close. Figuring on Saturday's closing prices and the lowest prices of the day, losses of from 5 to 20 points were shown in all of the active securities.

Tennessee Coal and Iron suffered most in today's market. There was a net loss of 18 points at the close, but figured on the lowest quotations of today there was a decline from Saturday's final figures of 21 points. Among the industrials which made a fair showing were Steel Hoop preferred, Leather common, and United States Rubber, on which net gains were shown, and Federal Steel common, which closed at the same price as on Saturday.

The condition of the money market lacked much of being satisfactory. At the opening call loans were made at 12 per cent, with an advance to 15 per cent later in the day. Money was offered in more plentiful volume towards the close, the rate going off to 4 per cent, with the last at 6 per cent. Some of the banks and trust companies are said to be loaded up with industrials, on which loans were made at figures well above present quotations. There was an ugly rumor, which, however, lacked confirmation, that two trust companies were in trouble as a result of the big loans they have made on this class of securities.

There is still a good deal of talk of the Treasury department giving further relief to the stringent money market through a purchase of government bonds. There were no bonds offered for redemption at the Subtreasury today, and none are likely to be offered in the next few days unless a new order should be issued by Secretary Gage for their redemption.

Notwithstanding the weakness in stocks, bonds are showing a stronger tendency, quotations for government having advanced sharply in the face of demoralization in other securities.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A perusal of the net changes in prices of stocks as a result of the day's trading will give but a faint conception of the violent vicissitudes through which the market passed during the five-hour session. During the morning hours the drastic liquidation which was forced upon the market caused a slump in the values of securities and the market took on an appearance of demoralization. The wide variations in prices between sales, running as high as three points, lent evidence of the unsettled character of the selling. At the low point the scale of prices presented a decidedly ragged appearance, the declines in the long list of specialties ranging, as compared with Saturday's close, all the way from 3 to 21 points, the latter in Tennessee coal. Notwithstanding the day's violent fluctuations the market closed with few net losses exceeding 2 points.

The news of the heavy reverse to the British arms in south Africa helped to unsettle this market, as it did all the other markets of the world. London bought stocks here in the first hour, but this was simply to cover sales made earlier in London at a better figure.

In the railroads only a few cases occurred where declines reached over two points. New York Central, Pennsylvania, Reading, Louisville, Nashville, and Southern Pacific being conspicuous examples. Kansas and Texas was down nearly four points. The vigorous and determined support of Sugar was the turning point in the day's market. This special issue was run up in the late dealings 7¾ points above the low point, scoring a full recovery not only of the early decline, but of the quarterly dividend, which was declared from the surplus. There was a subsequent decline of 1¾ points, and the stock closed 5¼ higher than Saturday.

The general list closed the best part firm at the recovery. Except for the relief afforded by the day's liquidation in Sugar the tightness in the money markets of the world were unrelieved.

The weakness in bonds was much less general and sensational than in stocks. Sales par value $1,890,000. United States old 4s and 5s advanced ¼ in the bid price.

Money on call firm, 8@15 per cent; last loan, 5; ruling rate, 10@12. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange irregular, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487¼ for demand and at 481@481¼ for 60 days; posted rates, 482@482¼ and 487¼; commercial bills, 480@480¾. Silver certificates, 59@60c. Bar silver, 59¼. Mexican dollars, 47¼.

Government bonds strong. State bonds weak. Railroad bonds weak.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Dec 11.	Dec 9.
*Amn. Sugar	173,100	139¾	132	135	139¼
Amn. Tobacco	90,200	102⅜	97	102	104
Amn. Tinplate	4,700	26¾	20	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	1,300	76	74¼	76	76
Amn. Woolen	3,000	30	28	28½	30
Amn. Express	100	145	145	145	145
Amn. Smelting	3,600	36	34¼	35¾	35¾
Do pfd	1,500	87¼	86	87	88
Amn. Steel & W	25,000	39	36¾	39	39½
Do pfd	3,400	93	89¾	93	93
Atchison	2,000	21¾	21	21¾	21¼
Do pfd	28,600	63⅝	62¾	63¼	63
Amn. Steel Hoop	1,200	41¾	40	41	40
Do pfd	900	94	93	94	94
Anaconda	3,900	40¾	39¼	40	40¼
Amn. Linseed	1,600	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	1,600	51¼	49¾	51¼	51¾
Amn. Malting Co.	600	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
Do pfd	4,500	41	40¼	40¾	40
Am. Car Foundry	2,800	14	13	14	14¼
Do pfd	1,100	58	57¾	58	59¼
Amn Arbor pfd	300	87	87	87	
Brook. R. Tran.	110,300	80¾	76¾	80¼	81¾
Brunswick	900	14	13¾	14	14¼
Balt. & Ohio	1,400	104	103¼	104	104
Do pfd	10,600	79¾	78	79	79¼
Brook. Un. Gas	900	137	136	137	137¾
C. & S. Nat.	300	177	177	177	183½
C. H. C. I	300	17½	16½	17	17¾
C. B. & Q	26,100	129¾	125¾	129¾	130¼
C. & N. W	1,100	154	151¾	154	154
C., M. & St. P.	28,600	121¾	120¾	121¼	122
Do pfd	1,100	170	170	170	
C. R. & P.	600	111¼	109¾	110¾	111¾
Chicago Traction	100	40	40	40	
Canada Southern	200	50	49¾	50	50¼
Ches. & Ohio	3,700	30¼	29	30¼	29¾
Cent. R. R. N. J.	1,900	117¾	112	117¼	117
C. C. C. & St. L.	2,100	70¼	69¼	70	70¼
Canadian Pacific	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,300	188	183	187¼	189¾
Chicago Terminal	900	12	11	11¾	12
Do pfd	800	40	38½	40	39
Colo. & Southern	1,200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Do 1st pfd	200	46	45	45	46
Do 2d pfd	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Colo. Fuel & Iron	18,500	49¾	46¾	48¾	49
Do pfd	50	129¾	129¾	129¾	130
C. T. & L.	1,200	14¾	13¾	13¾	14¼
Do pfd	400	48	47	47	47
Chi. Gt. Western	5,900	14	13¾	13¾	14
Do pfd. A	300	80	79½	80	80
Do pfd. B	200	38	38	38	40¼
Cont. Tobacco	20,700	34¾	31¼	34¼	33¾
Do pfd	3,300	85½	82¾	85	85
C., L. & W. pfd.	200	45	44	45	45
Colo. Mid.	800	9	8	9	8
Do pfd	500	22	20	22	
D., L. & W.	2,400	180	181	181	183½
Del. & Hudson	4,700	116	114	116	116¾
Den. & Rio G.	1,600	19¾	19	19	20
Do pfd	1,100	74	71¾	73	73
E. & H	200	45	44½	44½	44½
Erie 1st pfd	600	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾
Federal Steel	24,400	47¾	44¾	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	11,600	78¾	76	77¾	77¾
General Electric	1,700	123¾	121¼	123¾	124
Glucose	2,300	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
Gt. North. pfd.	1,500	171¾	170	170	174
Hocking Valley	2,000	53	52	52¾	53¾
Do pfd	200	83¼	82¼	82¾	82¾
H. B. Clafin	200	114	113	113	113
Illinois Central	3,000	113¾	111¾	113¾	113¾
Iowa Central	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Interna. Paper	2,700	18	17	18¼	19¾
Do pfd	100	70	67¾	67¾	
K. C. F. & G.	100	86	86	86	87
Knickerbock. Ice	100	35	35	35	35
Lowisv. & Nash.	3,300	95¾	91¾	92¾	93¾
L. E. & W.	1,300	20	19¼	19¾	20
Do pfd	800	80¼	80	80¾	
Laclede Gas	200	82	82	82	83¾
Manhattan	100	100	100	100	
Manhattan	27,800	101¾	98	101¾	101¾
Mil. & Chi.	500	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Do pfd	2,900	35½	35	34¾	36¾
Met. St. Ry.	22,100	183¾	177¾	181¾	184¾
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	1,600	12	11¾	12	12
Mobile & Ohio	400	42	40	40	41¾
Missouri Pacific	9,400	44	42¾	43¾	44¼
Mex. National	400	4	3¾	4¾	
Minn. & St. L.	1,900	64	62	64	64
Mex. W. Ry. Ctf.	1,000	77	77	77	77
National Biscuit	3,200	35	32	35	35½
Do pfd	100	88	88	88	
Northern Pacific	14,400	74¾	72¾	74¾	75¾
Do pfd	3,100	75	74	75	75¾
National Steel	5,400	40¼	37	38¾	40¼
Do pfd	1,100	90	89	89¾	90
N. Y. Central	7,400	132¾	129¼	131	131¾
Norfolk & West.	3,900	25¾	24¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	3,900	68¾	67¾	68¾	68¾
Ontario & West.	1,200	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Ont. Silver Min.	100	7	7	7	7
Oregon Imp.	1,100	15¾	14¾	15¾	15¾
Pacific Mail	1,400	45¾	43¾	45¾	45¾
Peo. Gas & C.	1,100	102	100¾	101¾	102
Pressed Steel Car	1,900	54¾	52¾	54	55
Do pfd	300	87	84¾	87	86¼
P., C. & St. L.	900	71½	70	71	71¾
P., C. C. & St. L.	900	70¼	69¼	70¼	70
Do pfd	600	88	86	88	88
Reading	5,300	19	18½	18¾	19¼
Do 1st pfd	7,700	55¾	54¾	55¾	56¾
Do 2d pfd	4,500	28	27¾	28	28¾
Republic Steel	5,000	20	18	20	20¼
Do pfd	1,400	66¼	64	66¼	67¼
Southern Ry.	1,100	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	6,700	54¾	52¼	54	55¾
St. J. & G. I.	50	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
Do 2d pfd	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Southern Pacific	51,400	39¾	35¾	39¾	40¾
St. L. & S. W.	500	11¼	10¾	11¼	11¾
Do pfd	1,900	31	29¾	31	31¾
St. L. & San F.	100	10	9¾	9¾	10¾
Do 1st pfd	700	77	69¾	70	77
Do 2d pfd	1,100	54¾	51¾	54¾	55¾
S. R. & T.	900	10¼	9½	10¼	10¼
Texas Pacific	2,200	18¾	15¾	18¼	16¾
Third Ave.	200	145	145	145	148
Tenn. C. & Iron	36,600	100¼	83	91	118
Do pfd	150	150	150	150	
Union Pacific	28,600	83¾	81¾	83¾	83¾
Do pfd	8,500	78¼	74¼	77½	77¾
Union Pac. & P.	2,100	20¼	19¼	20	20¾
Do pfd	100	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
U. S. Rubber	3,400	42	40¾	42	41¾
U. S. Leather	47,500	7¾	6¾	7¼	7¾
Do pfd	5,800	77¾	74¾	77¾	77¾
U. S. Express	127	48	47½	48	48
Wheeling & L. E.	1,500	10¼	9¾	10	10¼
Do 2d pfd	2,500	29¾	27¾	28¾	29¼
Wabash	1,000	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	2,100	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
Wisconsin Cent.	900	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
Do pfd	800	52¾	52½	52¾	52¾
Western Union	2,100	87¼	86¾	86¾	87¼

*Ex-dividend 2 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	48
American	142	Wells Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	102	U. S. old 4s, reg.	113¾
U. S. 2s, reg.	106½	U. S. old 4s, coup.	114¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	133¾	U. S. 5s, reg.	111¾
U. S. new 4s, coup.	134½	U. S. 5s, coup.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, coup.	Dis. of Col'b. 3	6s	118

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$2000 Atch gen 5s	97¾	$5000 do 2d inc.	10
26200 do 4s	73¾@73¾	21000 M K-Tex 4s	89
10000 Adams Ex 4s	108	do	89@90
2000 Adams Ex 5s	118½	118000 do 2d	67@68¾
3000 Am Dock 5s	114¾	1400 Met Inc cons 5s	114
2000 5th av con	120	13000 N Pac 3s	65¾@65¾
2000 Bk Un 1st 7s	127	20000 do 4s	prior
1000 Bkn R T 5s	80		101¾@102¼
20000 B-Q 4s	98¾@99¼	5000 N Y C C 6s	137
2000 C & I con 6s	136	1000 N Y C & St L 5s	97
7000 C, M & St P 7s	134¾@135		97¾
4m 4s	93¾@93	1000 N Y C-St L 5s	97¾
7000 Col Mid 4s	64	1000 N Y Gas 5s	124
4000 Col Cen 4s	93	10000 N Y G W 4s	105¾
	119@119¾	21000 O S L 4s	128
5000 C-G gen 4½s	115¾@116¾	10000 O R-N 5s	114
88000 Colo So 4s	83¾@84	4000 do 4s	101
		10000 P-W 1st	104
20000 Cent Ga con 5s	94¼@95¼	140000 Rdg gen 4s	82¾@83¾
67000 Ga 4s	98	15000 R G W 4s	67¾
10000 C I-L ref 5s	100	35000 San A-A P 4s	97
10000 C I-P 4s	105¾		77@80
4000 C B-Q Ill div 4s	100	79000 So P 4s	80@81¾
	104¾	2000 S Y-N E 4s	88
2000 do con 7s	114¾	100000 Sil T inc	22@23
1000 C M-St P gen 4s	111	41000 So Ry 5s	107¾@108
5000 Del Lac & W 7s	141	5000 St L-S F 4s	97¾
1000 D-R G 4s	98¾	8000 St L-I M 5s	109
10000 E-T-V-G con 5s	109		109@109¼
2m 5s	111¾	30000 do 4s	78¼@80¾
2000 G H deb 5s	113¾	47000 St L-S W 2d	65¾@66

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Cincinnati Underwriters' association will hold its annual election of officers at the meeting next Thursday. A hot fight for control is expected. The nominating committee is composed of William Stredelman, H. B. Drexilius, and Fred Rauh. Charles A. Farnham, a former agent of the Northern of London, is the most prominent candidate for President. An effort will be made to have a new committee appointed to look after the salvage corps. The threatened rate war in Cincinnati has been averted, and the younger element in the association is taking advantage of the situation to come to the front as leading factors.

Smith, Miller, Whitney & Barbour have taken an agency of the Law Union and Crown Insurance company of London, with an independent line.

The Phœnix Insurance company of Brooklyn has reinsured the business of the Citizens' Mutual in St. Louis.

Insurance is being placed on the J. L. Case plant at Racine at last year's rate, efforts to secure a reduction having failed.

Manager Eugene Cary of the Western department of the German-American, who was one of the special committee that went to St. Paul to confer with Attorney General Douglas previous to his recent opinion adverse to the Western union, has issued to agents of his companies a circular letter setting forth at some length the workings of the union and the position of that body towards non-union companies. The communication tells of the efforts of the outside companies to secure selected business by the payment of extra commissions, and in continuation says:

"To those agents that are eligible under the union rule to receive the graded commissions we will gladly pay them. To those that will render themselves eligible we will gladly extend them. Every agent must decide for himself freely whether he will qualify for the larger compensation or continue on the present basis. We hold no club over the head of any one, and certainly we shall not pursue the vindictive course threatened by our leading rivals against any that may choose to act independently of our wishes and regard his own judgment rather than ours."

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—State Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy intends following up the revised opinion of Attorney General Douglas declaring that the rule of the Western union of separation and graded commissions is in violation of the State's anti-trust laws. Regarding his stand and future plan of action the commissioner says:

"The next notice will be sent to the companies. I may send George T. Cram, President of the union, word personally that the Attorney General affirms his previous ruling on the conditional graded commissions, but I have no official relations with the Western union and don't know anything about it. Mr. Cram is its presiding officer, and they tell me something about a Governing committee. I guess if I notified the President the Governing committee would hear of it."

[Chairman Warren F. Goodwin of the Governing committee of the union stated last evening that no official word had been received from the Minnesota Insurance Commissioner and that the matter could not be taken up very well from general report. The Governing committee holds its regular semi-weekly sessions this morning.]

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The union insurance companies have not given up their contest for the right to demand the exclusion of companies from their agencies as a condition precedent to the payment of graded commissions to the agents. The yare urging upon the Insurance department the advisability of having a test case to determine whether or not they are amenable to the anti-trust law. Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy is not averse to having the question tested in the courts, but will insist that in the meantime the companies withdraw their condition until the courts have rendered a decision.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Stevens is not pleased with the Western union's graded commission scheme and the non-union conditions attached thereto, and has asked Attorney General Oren for an opinion as to its being in contravention of the Michigan law. If it is he will take steps looking toward its abrogation in this State.

Will Exhume Body for Identification.

A. W. Fulton of the Knights and Ladies of Security yesterday obtained an order from Judge Baker for the exhumation of a body buried on Dec. 3, 1898, in Forest Home Cemetery as that of Robert O'Grady. The exhumation is desired to secure evidence in the case against Dr. Michael N. Regent, Dalis Mahoney, and others, charged with fraudulent collection of insurance. O'Grady is said to be alive.

Weir-McKechney Company Sued.

Suit was begun yesterday by the Alsip Brick company against the Weir-McKechney company to recover $50,000 alleged to be due on a contract to supply brick to the defendant to build the northwest land tunnel. Plaintiffs say defendant refused to take all the brick contracted for.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $287,789,861; gold reserve, $241,325,574.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Boston had a decidedly active market. Of course, mining stocks led and they were thrown out freely. Parrott leading in the volume of sales. Over 4,000 shares of this stock came out in the morning.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	20,000	133	139¾	132	133
Atchison	1,000	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
Atlantic	200	22	22	22	22
Arnold	800	6	6	6	6
Amal. Copper	1,100	81	81	79½	80¾
Adventure	500	5¾	6	5¾	6
Arcadian	1,200	28	28	26¾	26
Bell Tel	325	347	347	346	347
Bonanza	100				1
Bingham	500	12	12	11¼	11¾
Boston & Mont.	500	285	290	285	288
Butte & Boston	1,000	60	60	60	58
Boston Ter	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Bltc. Con	100	10	10	10	10
C. Brx	2,500	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾
Calumet	60	770	780	770	772
Cochiti	1,000	13	13	12¾	13¼
Centennial	100	20	20	18	18¼
Central Oil	1,000	20	20	19	19¼
Dom. Coal	2,000	47	47	45	46
Daly West	150	104	104	100	100
Elm River Min.	700	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
Franklin	800	13	13	13	13
General Elec.	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Mohawk	400	16	16	15	15
Michigan Tel	150	8	8	7¾	7¾
Mex. Tel	50	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Osceola	1,000	95	98¼	94	94½
Old Dom.	1,000	24	22	22	22
Old Colony	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Pioneer	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Parrott	4,500	30	31¾	30	31¼
Pullman	100	190	190	190	190
Royal	2,000	26	26¼	23	24
Rhode Fe	700	2	2	2	2
Tamarack	200	197½	200	194	194
Union Pac.	1,000	83¾	84¼	83¼	83¼
Do pfd	1,000	77	77¾	77	77¼
U. S. Mining	1,000	51¼	51¾	49¾	51¼
U. S. Oil	5,000	30	31¼	30	30¼
Utah	200	31	31¼	29¾	30
Westing. pfd	100	61	61	61	61
Washington	100	13	13	13	13
Wolverine	100	184	184	184	184

BONDS.

$ 3000 Atch 4s	96¼	$25000 Mex 4s	74
15000 do adj	78¼@80¼	1000 Gas 1st 5s	86

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were upset by the Stormberg disaster and the money scare. Stiff rates were expected for the carry-over in mining shares and bankers demanded 5 per cent for stock exchange loans today. Consols touched 102. Americans began dull on the Transvaal news, became steady, though idle, till the afternoon, and then broke on New York sales, closing heavy. There was a further sharp break in the street. The weakest features were Southern Pacific and Louisville and Nashville. Spanish 4s were 66½; Tintos, 4s; Amalgamated, 6¾. Failures were talked of in the copper market. Egypt took £100,000 gold and the bank bought £25,000 in French and German coin. There was a strong demand for money in the morning, which slackened later. Hilling was firm and the bank did a big discount business at 6 per cent. There is no expectation of cheaper money this year.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The market for American securities after a weak opening was steadier, with Union Pacific shares the most prominent. The closing tone was dull, with the demand light. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £72,000. Consols for money, 101⅝; do for the account, 101⅝. Canadian Pacific, 96; Erie, 12¾; Erie first preferred, 37; Illinois Central, 116¾; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; St. Paul common, 123; New York Central, 140¾; Pennsylvania 68¼; Reading, 16; Northern Pacific preferred, 73; Louisville, 91¾; Nashville, 84¼; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 5¾. Bar silver quiet, 27d per ounce. Money, 4@5 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 6 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 6 per cent.

PARIS, Dec.

BIG BROKERS UNDER FIRE

STOCK 'CHANGE BUCKET-SHOPPING CRUSADE GOES ON TOMORROW.

Hint That Local Evidence May Call for Action in New York Association —Junior Member of Ware & Leland Expected to Be Called Before Governors—Board of Trade Committee Sits—Discuss the Expulsion of C. A. Whyland.

The crusade of the Chicago Stock Exchange against bucket-shopping will be continued at a meeting of the Governing committee tomorrow, when several prominent brokers are likely to be called to answer charges. The New York Stock Exhange is working with the local exchange, and it is hinted that the investigations have disclosed evidence which will call for action by the Eastern association.

The crusade is expected to reach its culminating point this week or next. Edward Leland of Ware & Leland is expected to be before the committee tomorrow, and some others may be called then. Regarding the report that the Stock Exchange committee may present its evidence before the grand jury, one of the members said there was no intention of carrying the matter outside the authority of the exchange itself.

Formal announcement was made on the Stock Exchange yesterday of the expulsion of C. A. Whyland from membership for "acts detrimental to the interests of the exchange."

Board Committee Sits.

The Bucket Shop committee of the Board of Trade held a three hours' session of somewhat mysterious character in the afternoon. The President of the board sat with it, and a few prominent directors outside the committee were present. Lists of correspondents of various private wire houses were scrutinized for objectionable names. The committeemen and assisting directors were men having no private wire business. John Dickinson, A. J. White, and a number of other commission men were called to explain certain connections by telephone and telegraph wires. It is positively known that the names of two or three bucket shops are on the lists, not of members under suspicion, but of members of the highest standing on the Board of Trade. The names of out of town correspondents will be taken up later.

There are rumors of all sorts of evidence and possibilities in the way of cases. One of these connects perhaps the most important Board of Trade house with a rich and influential bucket shop. Another makes the connection between a big wire house and a New York bucket shop identical.

Talk of Whyland Case.

The summary action of the Chicago Stock Exchange in expelling C. A. Whyland was the topic of general discussion on the floor of the Board of Trade. Opinion was divided. The tendency was to draw comparisons of an unfavorable character between the dilatory tactics of the Board of Trade and the contrasting methods of the local Stock Exchange. There is an undercurrent of feeling that the Stock Exchange Governing committee would not have impaired its position by giving Mr. Whyland a few days in which to present a defense. The only suggestion of weakening on the part of the Governing committee was in the reported offer to C. A. Whyland to sell his membership, nominally worth $1,500, and turn over to him the proceeds.

There is a radical reform party urging that the Board of Trade abandon its charter and adopt a form of government similar to the local and New York exchanges.

The real interest of the Board of Trade membership in the Stock Exchange cases centers in the possibility of action on them by the directors. The method of procedure laid down provides for suspension for maintenance of objectionable connections, and, in case of a second conviction, for expulsion. The board's attorney in a recent bucket-shopping case is said to have advised the elimination of any evidence having a bearing on trade in stocks.

"It is a question of jurisdiction," said an official of the Board of Trade. "If the Board of Directors is prevented from disciplining its members for having bucket-shop connections so far as these connections affect grain and provision trade the recently posted rule and warning have but little effect."

DECEMBER GRAND JURY SWORN.

Clean Sweep of Bucket-Shops Expected —Another Indictment for Criminal Libel Voted Against Hinman.

The December grand jury was sworn in before Judge Hutchinson yesterday. Dead. P. Pate, 3424 Vernon avenue, President of the D. S. Pate Lumber company, was made foreman. Judge Hutchinson read the law relative to bucket-shops to the jury. He informed the body that the law required this.

There is expected to be a clean sweep made of bucket-shops by the grand jury. John Hill, Jr. and the Bucket-Shop committee of the Board of Trade will furnish the evidence, it is said. "Panel-houses" will receive further attention, and keepers of "blind pigs" in Evanston, Hyde Park, Austin, La Grange, and other places are to be investigated.

The grand jury voted another indictment against George P. Hinman, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, on a charge of criminal libel. The complaining witness is H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the Chicago Times-Herald and the Chicago Evening Post. The indictment is based on an article printed in the Sunday Inter-Ocean on Oct. 15, which is also the basis for the other pending indictments accusing Mr. Hinman and others of libel and conspiracy. The article in question was signed by a committee of labor representatives. It is now said that George P. Gubbins and Richard Croake deny that they signed it. Gubbins declares that some one forged his name. Joseph Sullivan acknowledges he signed the communication, but has said he recently declared he did not know its contents for four days afterwards.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal shippers are still taking tonnages for Milwaukee, and vessels that are bound down were placed today at $1.25. Escanaba was the only one to take a cargo for more boats if they are offered. Charters—Coal—Stone, Pasadena, Veronica; Lake Erie to Milwaukee, $1.25.

Vessel Movements.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wyoming.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Lindsay, Panther.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Sheltered—Pahlow, William Aldrich.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Sheltered—Iron Age, Rewa, Ana Maria.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Coal—Linn, Chicago. Arrived—Port City.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Joliet, Spokane. Cleared—A. Parker, Detroit.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived — Raleigh, Stewart. Cleared—Corn—Alva, Buffalo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived — Northwind, Emma Hill, Schoolcraft.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Malleton, Cleveland; Iosia, South Chicago. Sheltered—York State.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared — Light—Victory, Lorain; Mackaw, Duluth; Raleigh, Chicago. Arrived—Mather.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Kearsarge, 9 p. m.; Down—Mariana, Marshall, 8 p. m.; Wilson and Whaleback No. 101 City of Genoa, Gilchrist, Mariska, Magnus, 10:30.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Spalding, Tuma, Gladstone, Selkirk City, Cleared—Stiles, Buffalo, to Sheltered—Merrill, Thompson, Neff, Heavy southeast gale prevails.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Fisk, Bessemer, Olivet, Meriden, Morse, Fedora, Tampa, Hundred Thirty, Bulgaria. Cleared—Light—Runnells, Portsmouth, Banana, Dilworth.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Naples, 11 a. m.; Schuck, 12:40 p. m.; Yale, 12:50; Brazil, 1; Whaleback No. 101, Wheeler, Vega, Buffalo, to Sheltered—Merrill, Thompson, Neff. Heavy southeast gale prevails.

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DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Miami, Dunford, 12:30 a. m.; Smith City, 1; Parker [arrived], 8; Negaunee, 9; Wabash, 10; Wells, 11; Down—Choctaw, Stewart, 1:30 a. m.; Henry Houghton, 10:30; Minot, noon; Tioga, 12:10 p.m.; Cumberland, 12:30; Rathbun, 2; Halsted and Van Buren-st., 3.

DETOUR, Mich.—Up—Kearsarge, 8 a. m.; Rockefeller, 2:30 p. m. Down—Scranton, 11:10 a. m. Sheltered—Nelson, Gilchrist, Maritana and consorts, Edwards, Osborn, Rappahannock, Matanzas, Bartlett and whalebacks, Mariska and consorts. Light northwest wind, raining.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Rockefeller, 9 last night; Wilhelm and consorts, 10:10; Viking, 10:50; Morris, Bowen, 2:30 a. m.; Mutoa, 2; Pensaukee, 3:30; Hattie, 4. Down—Stewart, 8:30 last night; Minot, 9 a. m.; Cumberland, Tioga, 7:30; Chemung, 4:40 p. m.; Tetumseh, 5:30. Arrived—Manistee. Wind southeast, fresh, cloudy.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.—Ed Buckley, Manistee; Pewaukee, 11 [steamer]; Pine Lake, Charlevoix; Sloan, Roy, Ludington.

Cleared—Light—Ed Buckley, Manistee; G. C. Breckenridge, Muskegon.

NAMES BOARD OF VISITATION.

Judge Carter Appoints the Members Under the Provisions of the Juvenile Court Act.

Judge Carter yesterday appointed the Board of Visitation authorized by the juvenile court act. The committee is as follows:

Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, President of the Women's clubs; Mrs. Hannah Henneberry, 2618 Michigan avenue; Mrs. James Frake, Mrs. Theodore J. Bluthardt, Dr. John Guerin, and B. E. Sunny.

The committee's work covers all institutions entitled to care for dependent children.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago Avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. today, via S. S. La Gascogne.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday, via S. S. Lucania.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 3 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamers sailing every Thursday. For the balance of the week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Tacoma, Wash., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Dec. 14, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Dec. 18, 2 a. m.

For Australia, New Zealand, and Samoa, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Dec. 24, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, preceded Tuesday by snow in southern and northern portions, colder Tuesday, west to northwest gales.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, preceded Tuesday in central and northern portions by rain, turning into snow, colder Tuesday, high southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Lower Michigan—Rain Tuesday, turning into snow, colder, Wednesday fair, except snow flurries near the lake, southeasterly gales, shifting to westerly during Tuesday.

Upper Michigan—Snow and colder Tuesday, Wednesday fair, except snow near Lake Superior, high northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair in western, snow and colder in eastern portion Tuesday. Wednesday fair, high northerly winds Tuesday.

Place of observation:	Height of barometer	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Precipitation	State of weather
Time taken: Dec. 11, 8 p. m.								
Abilene	29.98	44	52		S.W.	12	.02	Clear
Albany	30.02	32	40		S.	6	.02	Cl'dy
Alpena	29.42	46	46		S.E.	40	.64	Rain
Battleford	30.18	6	6		N.	4	.04	Snow
Bismarck	29.98	18	20		N.	4		Cl'dy
Buffalo	29.68	58	58		S.	30	.50	Rain
Boston	30.20	50	52		S.	8	Tr.	Cl'dy
Cairo	29.54	46	60		S.W.	12	.53	Cl'dy
Calgary	30.02	12	16		Calm		.10	Snow
Cheyenne	29.94	22	32		N.W.	8	Tr.	Snow
Cincinnati	29.48	58	62		S.	12	1.16	Rain
Cleveland	29.52	60	60		S.E.	20	.56	Rain
Concordia	29.96	36	52		S.W.	8	.00	Cl'dy
Davenport	29.18	36	52		N.W.	12	1.70	Rain
Denver	29.84	38	42		N.	4		Fair
Des Moines	29.54	32	38		N.	4	1.06	Snow
Detroit	29.46	54	60		S.E.	20	.92	Rain
Dodge	29.86	30	44		W.	4		Fair
Duluth	29.30	16	18		N.W.	14	1.26	Sleet
Duluth	29.76	22	26		N.W.	12		Cl'dy
Havre	29.76	24	26		N.W.	8		Fair
Edmonton	30.04	0	8		Calm		.20	Snow
Green Bay	29.30	36	36		N.	30	Rain	
Helena	29.76	24	30		N.	4	.01	Snow
Helena	29.84	32	36		S.W.	10		Cl'dy
Huron	29.86	12	26		N.	4		Clear
Jacksonville	30.04	70	70		N.	4		Clear
Kansas City	29.66	30	38		N.W.	8	.88	Snow
Lander	29.78	32	40		W.	4		Cl'dy
Little Rock	29.78	52	62		S.	4	1.36	Cl'dy
Marquette	29.56	32	38		N.E.	8	.35	Snow
Memphis	29.66	52	58		S.	4	.02	Cl'dy
Medicine Hat	29.82	24	28		N.	12	.12	Snow
Minnedosa	30.18	6	12		N.W.	4	.02	Snow
Montreal	29.96	40	40		Calm		.04	Rain
New York City	30.14	54	60		S.	8	Tr.	Cl'dy
Norfolk	30.10	66	68		S.E.	8		Cl'dy
North Platte	29.92	30	40		S.W.	4		Cl'dy
Oklahoma	29.86	40	46		W.	4	.12	Clear
Omaha	29.72	24	36		N.	4	.02	Cl'dy
Oswego	29.50	48	50		S.W.	4		Cl'dy
Parkersburg	29.60	64	66		S.E.	4	.02	Cl'dy
Philadelphia	30.10	52	56		S.	4	.02	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	29.68	62	64		S.E.	4	.02	Cl'dy
Pueblo	29.88	38	42		S.	4		Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.08	2	10		N.	4	Tr.	Cl'dy
Rapid City	29.72	24	34		S.E.	4	.04	Snow
St. Louis	29.40	44	58		S.W.	4	.46	Cl'dy
St. Paul	29.04	22	30		N.	4		Cl'dy
Salt Lake City	30.10	32	44		S.	4	.06	Snow
Ste. Marie	29.46	38	46		S.E.	4	.50	Rain
Springfield, Ill.	29.50	46	52		S.	4	1.00	Cl'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.66	36	38		W.	4	.22	Snow
Vicksburg	29.84	58	64		S.	4	1.74	Clear
Washington	30.02	58	66		S.E.	4	.02	Cl'dy
Williston	29.94	16	20		S.E.	4		Cl'dy
Winnipeg	30.10	14	14					Cl'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by Lieutenant Samuel Matthews, Weather Bureau Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 51 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 51; 10 a. m., 51; 11 a. m., 51; 12 m., 51; 1 p. m., 50; 2 p. m., 49; 3 p. m., 54. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.06; 6 p. m., 28.76.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
James J. Hess, Minnie B. Bott	20—22
Joseph Lester, Mary Wilke	21—19
A. Ulysses Robinson, Lillian M. Winfield	22—19
Nickolus Saturday, Benedetta Peroll	25—20
Frank Smith, Jessie Wilson	35—30
Edward J. Sturges, Mantena, Ill., to Leonore Grimes, same	50—31
Charles S. Burr, Rock Island, Ill., Serephine Veyette	40—28
Orvin Weile, Bertha Huth	19—19
August Spink, Sycamore, Ill., Katerina Svejkowsky	50—39
William C. Heyburst, Maude Underwood	26—19
Elmer Olson, Marie B. Johnson	23—20
Harry Horvitz, Rachel Stradman	21—19
Paul G. Bentz, Mary Schlagel	22—21
Simeon W. Riles, Lucy A. Bihannon	32—40
Thomas P. Kidd, Eleanor Dickson	23—22
John Lawrence, Maude Harrington	30—25
Thompson Sloan, Mary Trotter	23—19
Richard Aronson, Lizzie Abelson	23—20
Lambert L. Bergquist, Annie Schmidt	33—32
Pietro Damaio, Katie Ardente	23—19
Charles F. Hall, Kathryne V. Shaw	29—25
Will Maiers, Rubie Pearce	30—25
Arthur Meade, Emma C. Meade	40—40
Alexander D. Miller, Annie B. Grandison	29—21
Harry M. Stewart, Wichita, Kas., Laura V. Bridgman	29—23
Anton Groessl, Augusta Block	25—19
Frank L. Coon, Bedford, Ill., Elizabeth G. Apthorp, Hopkins, Mo.	25—19
John Nelson, Mary Styer	38—36
Frank J. Hueckner, Lillian Vieland	25—19
Isaac Hillman, Bessie Rosenzweig	35—18
William Fuss, Anna Burkhardt	29—21
Ernest J. Hecks, Fort Wayne, Ind., Emma F. Farrell	22—22
James J. Hottar, Mamie Miller	22—22
Albert E. A. Olson, Annie Karen	24—22
E. Edmund Holland, Alice Quan	21—22
Robert J. Kerjine, Caroline L. Griffith	21—18
Jonathan E. Farrell, Mrs. Mark Howard	51—18
Timothy Mangan, Katie Morrisey	23—22
Frank Sherwin, Anna Barkhausen	23—19
Joseph Billich, Della O'Hara	24—19
Charles L. Mord, Susan Stewart	26—20
Archie Houle, Rosina Bourdeau	21—19
Joseph Agrello, Maria Ciannoli	22—22
Robert Bragg, Sarah Ballard	22—20
Leonard H. Wilson, Nellie Birch	25—26
Chester C. Wallace, St. Paul, Minn., Lola V. Pitman, Aberdeen, S. D.	21—22
Joseph David, Ray Nieman	34—22
L. Watson Erving, Frances L. Skinner	26—22
George J. Grill, Fannie Marks	23—20

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Antonozzi Guiseppe, 87; 96 E. Indiana-st., Dec. 10.
Blanchard, William, 56; 19 Sheldon-st., Dec. 10.
Barker, John, 34; Ridge and Evanston-ava., Dec. 10.
Bailey, Almda, 70; 649 Cleveland-av., Dec. 8.
Converse, Marcia W., 81; 805 W. 57th-st., Dec. 6.
Czapeks, Anne, 29; 517 Lincoln-av., Dec. 9.
Cohen, Abraham, 22; 286 S. State-st., Dec. 9.
Cripps, Eliza, 79; 211 Flournoy-st., Dec. 9.
Corbett, Patrick, 78; 154 Franklin-st., Dec. 10.
Duwalt, Gottfried W., 52; 1504 Oakdale-av., Dec. 9.
Duggan, Thomas, 47; 2529 Quinn-st., Dec. 8.
Edmunds, Mabel, 11; 1744 Prairie-av., Dec. 10.
Fee, John, 27; 2184 W. Lake-st., Dec. 9.
Frymark, Fancy, 19; 5745 Dickson-st., Dec. 9.
Georgen, Marie, 30; 429 S. Union-st., Dec. 10.
Garland, Austin M., 66; 3923 Prairie-av., Dec. 9.
Gerbrick, Frederick, 1; 1858 Sherbrooke-st., Dec. 9.
Hardwick, Emily, 43; 371 45th-st., Dec. 8.
Happ, Gertrude, 56; 55 Mohawk-st., Dec. 8.
Halfert, Johannes, 71; 998 Southport-av., Dec. 10.
Herlen, Hugo, 18; 768 Humboldt-av., Dec. 10.
Hanson Rosanna, 51; 159 Colorado-av., Dec. 9.
Hall, William R., 26; Halsted and Van Buren-st., Dec. 10.
Kral, Takup, 28; 1518 49th-ct., Dec. 11.
Knight, Frank A., 23; 1744 N. Western-av., Dec. 11.
Lynch, Thomas, 76; 5148 Prairie-av., Dec. 9.
McDillon, William, 33; 121st-st. and Wolf Lake, Dec. 9.
Marvin, Priscilla, 74; 510 Webster-av., Dec. 9.
Muiholland, Rosa, 85; 6607 Wabash-av., Dec. 9.
Mahoney, Ellen, 52; 5048 Center-av., Dec. 9.
Mahoney, Joseph, 52; 5048 Center-av., Dec. 9.
Phillips, Helen M., 35; 249 Hermitage-av., Dec. 10.
Payne, Ell, 68; 832 W. Congress-st., Dec. 9.
Reynolds, Louis, 1; 1618 Fletcher-av., Dec. 9.
Raseman, Arthur, 40; 113 Wells-st., Dec. 9.
Smith, Mary A., 73; 3550 60th-st., Dec. 7.
Sexton, Catherine, 30; 1618 Fletcher-av., Dec. 9.
Schmidt, Charlie, 10; 1986 N. Ashland-av., Dec. 10.
Seeter, Charles E., 56; 989 Hirt-pl., Dec. 10.
Swanson, Johanna, 55; 989 Hirt-pl., Dec. 9.
Shaw, James R., 58; 52 De Kalb-st., Dec. 9.
Steenhof, Jacob (sup.), 54; 2235 107th-st., Dec. 8.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Thompson, Benjamin, 61; 1305 Michigan-av., Dec. 11.
Tarnbull, Amelia A., 24; 6408 Stony Island-av., Dec. 11.
Votipka, Mary, 58; 837 W. 12th-st., Dec. 9.
Wakem, Frank J., 34; Tremont House, Dec. 9.
Wafia, Nastazja, 17; 143 Cleaver-st., Dec. 10.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Monday, Dec. 11, 1899:

State-st., 100 s of 65th, e f, 74x184, Dec. 4 [H. F. von Berge to C. Jung]..... $ 7,000
Green-st., 175 s of Jackson, e f, 25x118, incumbrance of $3,000, Dec. 4 [F. Schafer to S. M. Schall]..... 5,500
Evanston-av., n w cor. Carmen-av., e f, 150 154, undivided one-half intsrest, revenue $5, Dec. 9 [M. Zakowski to Mathia Zakowski]..... 1
Halsted-st., 68 n of Canalport-av., e f, 24x100, revenue $5, Dec. 9 [J. E. Huwald to E. D. Huwald]..... 10
Barber-st., 100 w of Union, n f, 25x75, revenue $5, Dec. 9 [J. E. Huwald to E. D. Huwald]..... 10
Premises 4738 Dearborn-st., 25x100, revenue $3.50, Dec. 9 [M. Kelly to J. A. Bickel]..... 1
W. 20th-st., 72 s of Paulina, n f, 24x125, incumbrance of $2,600, Dec. 8 [H. Gieseke to W. H. Gieseke]..... 3,500
Washtenaw-av., 375 s of Le Moyne-st., e f, 25x125, Oct. 3 [J. J. H. Schmidt to R. Conkel]..... 3,100
Seminary-av., 73 n of Montana-st., w f, 24x120, Nov. 15 [J. Stuber to F. Stuber]. 3,000
Ashland-av., 774 n of 50th-st., e f, 24x125, Dec. 8 [F. Schoppen to F. Schoppen Jr.]. 2,500
47th-st., 96 e of Honore, n f, 24x125, Nov. 29 [E. L. La Fond et al., by M. Jacobs to G. E. Rickards]..... 2,190
Turner-av., 228 n of 23d-st., 25x125, Nov. 15 [N. Nelson to W. Nelson]..... 1,723
Montrose-blvd., 45 e of Oakley-av., n f, 24x125, Nov. 13 [G. W. Hind et al., by M. in C. P. Candee]..... 1,600
Frankfort-st., 212 e of Oakley-av., s f, 24x100, undivided one-half interest, Nov. 25 [H. Keldmith to C. Gunkel]..... 1,500
95th-st., 830 w of Ewing-av., s f, 100x125, Nov. 29 [E. E. Taylor to D. Allman et al.]. 1,250
Lowe-av., 500 s of 30th-st., w f, 25x124, Nov. 20 [P. J. Wall to G. P. Schmit]..... 1,000
Chicago-av., 380 e of Campbell-av., n f, 24x123, Dec. 6 [E. Archer to G. Patzeker]. 1,000
L 10 and 11 b 32, Rogers Park, incumbrance of $1,900, Dec. 8 [S. A. Combs to J. Pollack et al.]..... 1,000
Lill-av., 200 e of Racine, n f, 40x124½, April 25, 1898 [M. D. Heuer to A. S. Herrhold]..... 7,000
Noble-st., 25 w of Hoyne, s f, 25x124 9-10, Dec. 9 [M. Mann to C. Fuller]..... 3,500
Lexington-st., 122 e of S. 40th-av., s f, 25x124½, Nov. 17 [A. L. Wehner to C. G. Harth]..... 2,500
Congress-st., 125 e of Francisco-av., s f, 25x171, except part, Dec. 4 [B. Kenyon et al., by M. in C. to M. Boyle]..... 7,000
Lots 9 to 12, block 69, Washington Heights, Nov. 28 [Conservative B. and L. Asso. to F. S. Robertson]..... 1,510
Wilcox-st., 228 e of Rockwell, s f, 20 1-16x123, Dec. 9 [H. C. Madden to J. H. Byrne]. 8,500
Center-st., 178 s of 87th, w f, 37½x124, Dec. 1 [E. Spergel to E. Thompson]..... 3,500
43d-st., 156 s of N. 42d-st., e f, 50x124, Dec. 9 [A. Authes to M. Fridrich]..... 2,000
Junior-pl., 125 e of Crawford-av., n f, 145x125 52-100, revenue $25, incumbrance of $10,000, Dec. 11 [Albert W. Hester to John C. Dore]..... 1,500
103d-pl., s w cor Grand-av., n f, 48x125, Sept. 30 [B. W. Cockran to F. A. Martin]..... 10
15th-pl., 72 w of Laflin-st., s f, 24x124, Dec. 9 [J. Lipske to R. Lipske]..... 1,075
Central Park-av., 174 s of 18th-st., e f, 24x125, Nov. 22 [M. G. Garvey to S. Hurwitz]. 3,000
Harlem-av., 125 s of Tilbyne, n f, 24x100, Nov. 15 [G. Barth to A. Schnerl]..... 1,000
Indiana-st., 250 e of Armour, n f, 25x180, Dec. 9 [E. Stoltenberg to Minnie Lange]. 4,000
Ridgeway-av., 237 s of Thomas-st., e f, 37½x124, Dec. 4 [D. Conley to P. Johnson]... 4,000
Sacramento-av., n w cor. Bella Plaine, e f, 97x125, Nov. 16 [America B. and L. and I. Co., by receiver, to J. Lang]..... 1,800
Marmalia-av., 175 s of Belmont, e f, 37½x123, Nov. 10 [O. C. Simonds to F. M. Button]..... 1,400
27th-st., 165 e of Troy, n f, 12x100, and others property, Nov. 2 [J. F. A. Sierks to T. J. Lefens et al.]..... 1,500
Lytle-st., 19th-st., e f, 50x125, Dec. 2 [L. Masolowski to H. J. Braun]..... 5,200
Keeler-av., 58 n of 31st-st., w f, 24x125, Dec. 2 [J. Sampo to same]..... 7,000
Paulina-st., s e cor Polk, w f, 100x125, incumbrance of $1,800, grantee assumes, Nov. 21 [M. Ryan to C. Ahlquist, husband, Kassel, of City of New York, to John Alfason of Chicago]..... 1,500
Taylor-st., n e cor Lytle, w f, 75x125, except E 1 Vlg. part, incumbrance of $2,500, grantee assumes, Nov. 24, 1898 [Mary D. Eagle and husband, James K., to Isaac Smith of Chicago, Bradford, County of Yorkshire, England]..... 100,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED yesterday by the Building department:

C. L. Anderson, 3-story brick flats, 5689 Indiana-st..... $ 7,000
Charles W. Franz, 2-story brick flats, 1007 S. Hamlin-av..... 3,000
M. Phillips, 2-story brick flats, 553-555 S. Homan-av..... 6,000
M. Phillips, 2-story brick flats, 556 S. Hamlin-av..... 3,000
F. W. Alke, 1-story frame residence, 1741 N. Ridgeway-av..... 1,200
V. Janusek, 1-story frame residence, 1778 W. Wolfram-st..... 1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED BY the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday, as follows:

The Edward, Chicago; capital, $5,000; men's furnisher; incorporators, Edward M. Rosenthal, Henry L. Stern, and Henry A. Gardner.

The Jensen-Salsbery Laundry Chemical company, Chicago; capital, $2,000; manufacturing oils, lubricants, polishes, boiler compounds, etc.; incorporators, Henry E. Platt, Charles Stein, and John H. Hume.

The National Liberty Legion, Chicago; not for profit; benefit society; incorporators, D. C. Woolverton, W. B. Kerney, and A. M. Nelson.

Foreign corporations were licensed as follows: The F. Jungenfeld & Sons Tobacco company, N. J.; capital, $35,000; capital in Illinois, $6,000.

Owego, Owego, N. Y., Gas company, Evansville, Ind.; capital, $40,000; capital in Illinois, $36,000.

The Harvey Water and Light company, Portland, Me.; capital, $125,000; capital in Illinois, $125,000. The Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation company, Peshtigo, Wis.; capital, $360,000; capital in Illinois, $15,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, DEC. 9, EITHER AT football game in Madison, Wis., going to or from same, on cars of the C. M. R. returning to Chicago, a single stone diamond stickpin. A full liberal reward will be paid for its return to W. L. SHEPARD, 155 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOST—PACKAGE OF 5 OR 4 LARGE ENVELopes with bank book and other papers in them. Kindly return and receive reward. R. SAWYER, 100 Washington-st., Room 701.

LOST—BOX TERRIER; MARK ON COLLAR, Gyppie Reed. Reward of $10 paid for return to 2715 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ADDRESS OR INFORMATION wanted of C. A. W., P.-O. Box 672, New York.

PERSONAL — WANTED—INFORMATION OF the mother of Wm. H. Cole, who lived on Desplaines-st. in 1879. C A 26, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
"ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."
"From best to few" we clothe a single person or a family complete."
"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home."
We conduct the only strictly credit store for salaried people, and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1865.
E. SHOWERS & CO.,
217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.
Open evenings until 9.

PERSONAL—STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 E. MADISON-ST.—These specialists cure under guarantee all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, eczema, cystitis, chronic ulcers, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, with symptoms of nervousness, debility, gravel, and sediment, varicocele, loss of memory, etc. Examination and consultation free. 10-4 p. m.; 6-8 p. m. Sundays 10-12 only.

PERSONAL—CANCERINE CURES CANCER; no cutting, pain or detention; references of parties cured obtained at office of Cancer Specific Co., 61 E. 48 Van Buren-st.

PERSONAL—SPECULATION — $20 MARGINS, 1,000 in grain or provisions; 10 per cent. "Successful Speculation." FREE. J. K. COMSTOCK & CO., 23 Traders' Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL — CREME MARQUISE AND ORanax Flower Skin Food, from Mme. Qui Vive's formulas; each 35c postpaid. Send for price list. MRS. FRANIS, Suite H Central Music Hall.

PERSONAL—ECZEMA AND DISEASES OF skin and scalp cured in 10 to 12 days by using Reynolds' Eczema Cure; price 50c; sample free. W. S. REYNOLDS, 180 Armitage-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DON'T DYE YOUR HAIR. USE Eureka Hair Restorative, guaranteed to restore gray or faded hair to natural color. Call or write, Eureka Hair Restorative Co., 107 Fowler-st.

PERSONAL—MENTAL SCIENCE. MAGNETIC Hypnotic instruction, treatments; send stamp for; admittance to lecture and demonstrations Wed. at 8 p.m. R. ZAYMON, Chicago Athenæum.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; beauty book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Manoie T.

PERSONAL—WANTED COPIES OF RECORD and News of September 4 of October 7, 1871, and 1899. Address E W 511, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—FOR NEW GAMES CALL AT 114 Dearborn-st., or write for special offer to Uteel Co., 100 Lake-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMmar, literature, letter writing; private course $5. BENNETT INSTITUTE, 458 Chicago Athenæum.

PERSONAL—FOR ALL KINDS EXPERT DENTAL work visit Dr. J. E. LOW, 184 Dearborn-st., 6th floor, First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—ENTERTAINMENT BUREAU, 416 Chi. Athenæum, supplies talent for all occasions.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—CORNS—DR. F. E. BALL, CHIROpodist. R. 22, 182 State-st. Corns removed, 25c.

PERSONAL—WAS IT GRACIA'S FAULT? Realistic story; 10c. KERR & CO., 56 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL—SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY READings, 50c and $1. C.D. CLARK, 1104 Auditorium.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed from premises. F. FERES & CO., 427

FEMALE HELP.

ers and Clerks.

20 YEARS OLD OR OVER, work, collecting rents, etc., ly useful as collector and in per week. Apply 1022 Ma-

APPLY AT ONCE. REGEL, COOPER & CO.

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EDIATELY: GENERAL family. 3153 Rhodes-av.

FOR GENERAL HOUS- o in family; $4 per week.

FOR GENERAL HOUSE- 910 E. 60th-st., 1st flat.

FOR GENERAL HOUSE- av.

FOR GENERAL HOUSE- 9 E. 46th-st., 1st flat.

MAN GIRL FOR GENER- Prairie-av.

and Dressmakers.

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ND FINISHERS ON SHOP -av.

ND BASTERS ON VESTS.

ERS, AND FINISHERS ON HART, SCHAFFNER & d-st.

XPERIENCED, AT ONCE, lisan-av.

HANDS—EXPERIENCED, 250 E. 43d-st.

AND FINISHER—GOOD 2 E. 44th-st.

urses.

ABLE; ONE WHO WILL all after 8. MRS. WEST.

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TAKE ORDERS FOR OUR rts and corsets; the finest line ing particulars. Imperial Ohio.

THE COLISEUM, 226 E. 63D-ST., NEAR JACK- son Park, Ailey "L," electric, and I. C. trains; steam, bath, all night service; most reasonable family and transient hotel on the South Side.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Institute-st.—Rooms, double and single, with private bath, porcelain tubs; furnished; electric light; hot water heat; Amer. and European plan.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. —Suites of two and three; also single; with private baths. 1088 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

MAISON DU NORD—16 ASTOR-ST., NR. DIVIS- ion-st., Shore drive; unique, artistic, fashionable neighborhood; ride 15 min., walk 25; reasonable.

265 E. HURON-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, DOUBLE and single, steam heat, running water; excellent table; references.

ERTON FAMILY HOTEL, 4553 WABASH-AV.— Bright rooms, steam; superior board; $5 upwards weekly.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANT ALCOVE; also single room; fine board; nr. Auditorium.

WOODSTOCK HOTEL, N. W. COR. 28TH AND Wabash-av.—Rooms and board; moderate prices.

WHITE HOUSE, 2108 WABASH-AV.—FURnished rooms; modern; reasonable rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO WELL FURNISHED rooms; man and wife; North Side, east of Clark. Address F 848, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—FOR MOTHER AND 2 adults; south of 31st; state full particulars. Address Z D 838, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — ACCOMMODATIONS THAT COMpare favorably with first-class hotels; outside rooms $3 to $6 to steady parties; excellent cuisine; opposite public library. 6 E. Washington; inspection invited.

TO RENT—NOTICE, PHYSICIANS—HAVE ELEgant apartment, 35th and Ellis; will accommodate invalids with nurse, or will render some service. Address H 831, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NOTICE, CLUB MEN—HAVE ELEgant rooms, furnished, single or suite; also private family; use of dining-room for entertaining; breakfast. 35th and Ellis. E J 18, Tribune.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, FURNISHED apartments, 2 rooms, steam; C. Alley "L" and electric lines. Apply DORN & CO., 222 E. 63d-st., nr. Jackson Park; open Sun.

TO RENT—1731 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO LARGE south rooms, newly papered, painted and new Brussels carpets; fine bath and gas, heat; suitable for gentlemen; $1.50 a week.

TO RENT—1429 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 3, three rooms; bath; steam; elevator; janitor service; all conveniences; walking dis. Flat G.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, lake view; elevator, steam. 276 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, modern. 2354 Calumet-av., Flat 6.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; MOD- ern; hot water heat. 1262 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, MODERN, reasonable. 2020 State-st., Flat F.

TO RENT—2235 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE FURnished rooms; $2 and $3.

TO RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $5 UP; also flat, school for practice time and board. In Among the many vocal teachers who have called none sung with pure tone and even quality, upper notes one, and remaining notes harsh and dull. Not every one possessed sweet voices before they began study. In our method we not only know how to produce pure tones, but we teach ones, too; the voice will retain its freshness until old age weakens the body. Hints cure be acquired without any effort.

STUDIO, 905 STEINWAY HALL. RESIDENCE, AUDITORIUM ANNEX.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. (AUDITORIUM Tower). Best instructions; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening. TRIAL LESSON FREE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Free lectures, readings, and comedies every Saturdays at 12:15. RECITAL HALL, AUDITORIUM. Special school for practice time and board. In. Among the many vocal teachers who have called none sung with pure tone and even quality, upper notes one, and remaining notes harsh and dull. Not every one possessed sweet voices before they began study. In our method we not only know how to produce pure tones, but we teach ones, too; the voice will retain its freshness until old age weakens the body. Hints cure be acquired without any effort.

PIANO, VOCAL, HARP, VIOLONCELLO, VIOlin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and all string instruments furnished for home practice FREE; 20 lessons, $5; piano tuning taught very reasonable. Wilber's School of Music, 588 W. Congress-st.

GERMAN IN 5 WEEKS' COURSE; HAUPT'S practical lessons; class 8. 48 CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN.

PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMMAR, LITERA- ture, letter writing; private course, $5. BENNETT INSTITUTE, 48 Chicago Athenæum.

HIGH CLASS INSTRUCTION ELOCUTION, dramatic art, etc. 308 Great Northern Bldg.

TELEGRAPHY, PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; best city refs.; TRIAL free. Call 93 E. 18th-st.

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DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY. LESTER SHAFFNER, 405 Schiller Building.

MUSICAL.

PROF. AND MISS KNEEFLER, PIANO INSTRUC- tion; st. pupils for Indianapolis Conservatory.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, 12 LESSONS $6. 308 Great Northern Building.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

WALTZ, TWO-STEP, AND 6 OTHER DANCES taught in classes for ladies and gents; 25c per couple. BEGINNERS' CLASSES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AND SUNDAY 3 TO 5; ADVANCED CLASS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING; for gents, SATURDAY EVENING; 16 dances; think it over; 4 hours of practice with 8 DIFFERENT teachers. Private lessons any time. Evening, or Sunday given by PROF. ROACH, the champion of the world, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg. The only academy for first-class stage dances.

WALTZ TAUGHT, $1; TWO-STEP, 5 OTHERS, $2; success guaranteed; lessons given until you are perfectly satisfied you can dance the 7 dances perfectly; lessons private any time, day or night; music with every lesson. PROF. MAHANY, 366-7-8 Great Northern Theater Building.

NEW ERA DANCING ACADEMY, STRICTLY private lessons day and evening; always open; advanced classes every Wed. eve. and Sunday aft. Suite 908 New Era Bldg., Harrison and Wells.

WALTZING, STAGE DANCING; CLASSES 50C; private lessons reasonable. PROF. PETERS, 241 Wabash-av. and 212 Blue Island-av.

WALTZ, TWO-STEP, REVERSE, CAKEWALK, Jack, 12 lessons, $2. 786 Wadsworth-av. Academy privats. 127 La Salle. Miss Thornton, Prof. Ridge.

DOWNER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 221 N. Clark—Classes Tues., Fri. eve's. First lesson free

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WALTER G. KRAFT, ATTORNEY AT LAW— Suits prosecuted and defended in all courts; law business of every nature satisfactorily attended to; proceedings in bankruptcy; well equipped collection dept.; claims enforced everywhere; wages quickly collected; prompt reports; best of references. 134 Washington-st., R. 814. Tel. 1843.

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TO RENT— PHOTO STUDIO, consisting of reception-room, operating room, printing-room, dark-room, waiting-room, work-rooms, and ladies' and gents' dressing-rooms, built especially for this business. NEW ERA BUILDING.

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FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business, desirably located within 100 miles of Chicago, owns its own plant, operated without borrowed capital, pays two good salaries and cash dividends annually. Product goes to other manufacturers. Best of reasons for selling. If desired, owners will retain an interest and assist in the management in a limited way. A rare opportunity for a competent and reliable man to engage in business. $25,000 or more required. Principals only. CHAS. E. FOWLER, Room 320 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

PARTY WITH BANKING EXPERIENCE AND $50,000 to $100,000 cash, and other security, wants partner with like amount to join in banking business in Chicago; only exceptionally honorable parties with best of habits need answer. Address F 845, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN NASHUA, CHICKASAW COUNty, Iowa, corner store room, brick, 22x80, large plate glass in front; finest local location for good opening for dry goods, boots and shoes, or groceries; 1,500 population; on Illinois Central railroad. Address G. H. STEELE & SON, Nashua, Iowa.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING TO INVEST $300 to $500 can earn from 15 to 20 per cent a week on same in strictly legitimate business; thorough investigation invited. F 826, Tribune.

IF YOU WISH TO INVEST YOUR MONEY TO net you 10 to 15 per cent a month, we find for you gilt-edged securities; no risk. Address D 949, Tribune office.

MONEY IS TO BE MADE IN MEXICAN COFfee and fruit land. Address Mexico Tropical Product Co., 1205 Fisher Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000. ACTIVE OR SIlent, in strictly gilt edge company; strict investigation solicited; principals only. F 852, Tribune.

MOVING PICTURES AND STEREOPTICON ENtertainments; partner wanted with capital for above. Address F 836, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENCY OF A USEful novelty for three Western States. Address B R 826, Tribune office.

HALF OR CONTROLLING INTEREST IN ESTablished cement work; large orders on hand; investigate. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 208 La Salle.

FOR SALE—CASH MEAT MARKET, DOING A business of $200 per week; also single; with private baths. 1088 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE, NEATEST RESTaurant on West Side; rent $40. Address F 851, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; good line, fine facilities; patents, etc.; $15,000 required; investigation solicited. E L 669, Tribune.

$1,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN LATEST street and station positive indicator and advertiser for cars. W. D. GOODNOW, 3549 Prairie-av.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 164-166 Market-st.

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MAJESTIC MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL ranges, best in the world; oil and coal heaters and stoves; complete line. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

BARGAINS IN STOVES; CLOSING OUT SAMple ranges, base burners, and furnaces; special prices. J. J. RUTHERFORD, 58 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, any quantity; highest prices. Parry, 369 State.

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FOR SALE—COUNTERS, CASH DESK, TWO 10½-foot, one 8-foot, one 6-foot plate-glass cases; a bargain; drug store. 168 224-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS SHEDD TESTS THE VOICES OF ALL applicants, as every voice, regardless of volume or age, must possess certain quality, at the time and money are wasted. Ladies and gentlemen, pupils of Miss Shedd, will assist in teaching. Studio open from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Among the many vocal teachers who have called none sung with pure tone and even quality, upper notes one, and remaining notes harsh and dull. Not every one possessed sweet voices before they began study. In our method we not only know how to produce pure tones, but we teach ones, too; the voice will retain its freshness until old age weakens the body. Hints cure be acquired without any effort.

STUDIO, 905 STEINWAY HALL. RESIDENCE, AUDITORIUM ANNEX.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. (AUDITORIUM Tower). Best instructions; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening. TRIAL LESSON FREE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Free lectures, readings, and comedies every Saturdays at 12:15. RECITAL HALL, AUDITORIUM. Special school for practice time and board. In. Among the many vocal teachers who have called none sung with pure tone and even quality, upper notes one, and remaining notes harsh and dull. Not every one possessed sweet voices before they began study. In our method we not only know how to produce pure tones, but we teach ones, too; the voice will retain its freshness until old age weakens the body. Hints cure be acquired without any effort.

PIANO, VOCAL, HARP, VIOLONCELLO, VIOlin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and all string instruments furnished for home practice FREE; 20 lessons, $5; piano tuning taught very reasonable. Wilber's School of Music, 588 W. Congress-st.

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WALTZ, TWO-STEP, AND 6 OTHER DANCES taught in classes for ladies and gents; 25c per couple. BEGINNERS' CLASSES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AND SUNDAY 3 TO 5; ADVANCED CLASS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING; for gents, SATURDAY EVENING; 16 dances; think it over; 4 hours of practice with 8 DIFFERENT teachers. Private lessons any time. Evening, or Sunday given by PROF. ROACH, the champion of the world, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg. The only academy for first-class stage dances.

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FOR SALE—OR LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, 1,600 ft. front, first-class manufacturing property, fronting on Taylor, Campbell, Harvard, Fillmore, and railroads; switches now in; FREE SWITCHING TO ALL RAILROADS; local freight depots of Santa Fe, Pan-Handle, C. & N. W., C. B. & Q., and P., R. I. & P., W. & C., all within 5 blocks; divide to suit; lend money to build; also other R. R. and dock property. 'Phone Main 1460.

JAS. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

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WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, cor. Carroll-av. and St. John-place; very cheap, $3,500. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL—$8,400 TAKES $9,500 3- story stone front on Claremont-av., near Potomac. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER, 33X125, IMPROVED with 2 brick buildings; rents for $75 per month; bargain. R. C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES OF GOOD, HIGH rolling, cultivated land; 19 miles from the Courthouse; sub. trains; fare 15 cents; price $160 an acre; one-half cash. Address F 848, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST SNAP IN BEST PART Oak Park, just finished; modern 8-r. house; will sell for $4,000; easy terms or take vacant. A. S. TERRILL & Co., 95 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES—$600. Belmont-av. acres; some cash, bal. 10 years. Washington Park cor.; Hyde Park; 20 years.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES, CORNER 95TH AND Wallace; business. Address F 850, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—BEST 1,000 ACRES IN IOWA FOR investment. Address D 807, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE WORLD- renowned Dummitt, Indian River (Florida), orange grove; 270 acres, 65 acres in oranges, grape fruit, pineapples, bananas, guavas; in fine condition; splendid buildings, boats, bathing, fishing; $18,000, clear; want improved. J. E. EDWARDS, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—194,000-ACRE IMPROVED RANCH in Mexico and 8,000 head of stock. W. H. GRAHAM, Cuero, Tex.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 5 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 OR 5 ACRES ON INNER BELT R. R. Must be at bargain price for ALL CASH. WALTER H. BROWNE, 510, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—50 FEET VACANT, INDIANA-AV., between 25th, 53th, for cash; owners only; state price, location. Address F 804, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

NINE 4-STORY BRICK, DOUBLE FLATS, ALL improvements, full block front; two stores, two corners; will consider free and clear improved property to $200,000; mortgage at 5 per cent; rents $19,000. C. W. DUNN, 132 Nassau-st., New York.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 2 MODERN SIXflat bldgs., Lincoln-st. from 42d to 43d-sts., for clear vacant or old improved; rented at $5,000 per annum. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR NORTH SHORE VAcant and improved for modern apartment building. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—$13,000 EQUITY IN COTTAGE Grove-av. business property for stock mdse. west of Chicago. R. LEONARD, 117 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE — MODERN 3-FLAT BLDG., 48th-st., for clear vacant lot; value; equity $8,000. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE — GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest current rates of interest. No commission, attorney fee, charge for drawing papers, etc., etc.

Borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more.

HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, 88 La Salle-st. Main floor. Opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at lowest rates, without commission, attorneys' fees, or charges for same.

Special fund with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.

ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

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J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

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ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Mtge. Co., 79 La Salle and 74 Washington-sts.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty in sums to suit at lowest rates of interest; building loans a specialty. Union Trust Co. Bank, 153 Dearborn-st.

4, 5, 6 PER CENT MONEY ON CHICAGO IMproved, vacant and building loans; first gold mortgages for sale. JOHN T. BODDIE, Successor to Boddie Bros., 140 Dearborn-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLAND & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

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TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWARD SWIFT & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4, 4½ AND 5 PER CENT on Chicago improved. W. L. BRENT & CO., 501 Schiller Building.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; lowest rates; no delay; building loans made. ROSS, DUNLAP & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

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FUND OF $100,000 IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $30,000; also $2,000 to $5,000 to loan on good security. PATTERSON, 672 430-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED property, in any amount. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & DOUGLAS, 79 Dearborn-st.

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$5,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN AT 4½ PER CENT. A. HEILE & SON, 112 Dearborn, Room 600.

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WANT $1,500 ON EQUITY OF $8,000 IN FINE stone front residence. F 829, Tribune office.

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LOANS—WE WISH TO REACH ALL CLASSES of salaried people by giving BETTER RATES and TERMS than others in the business. We assure you of STRICT PRIVACY in all transactions. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. Every caller receives courteous treatment; no red tape; no advance charges asked. PAYMENTS RETURNABLE TO SUIT YOURSELF. Call and be convinced. R. 610 ATWOOD BLDG., 132 CLARK-ST.

THE HIGHER-CLASS SALARIED MEN CAN obtain loans or discount their individual notes. Reasonable rates. Amounts and payments to suit; strictest privacy guaranteed. CHICAGO LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO., Investment bankers. Suite 910 Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE. SMALL OR LARGE AMOUNTS, WITHOUT SECURITY; PUBLICITY OR INQUIRIES. LOWEST RATES. EASY PAYMENTS. U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1504 UNITY BLDG. PHONE MAIN 4068.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted 9%; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR plain note; amounts and payments to suit; lowest established rates in the city. CARD & EGAN, 36 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO HIGH CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no interest or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE PALMER.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; easy payments. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK. THIRD FLOOR, 218 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 315.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $700 to $1,700. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustees; send for list. SAM. BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6%; indemnity, endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDING PERMANENT positions may secure quick, confidential loan at reasonable rates; special terms to railroad men. Railway Employes' Loan Co., 232 Monadnock Blk.

$10, $15, $25, $100, OR ANY AMOUNT LOANED SALARIED people; 30 days; call, mail or 'phone. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., 211 Commercial Blk., S. Chicago; evenings only.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. 714 Adams Express Bldg., 7th floor, 185 Dearborn-st.

STOCK-YARDS EMPLOYES CAN OBTAIN loans same day WITHOUT GOING DOWN-TOWN. NISBET, Room 16, 4166 Halsted-st.

WEST SIDE SALARIED EMPLOYES CAN OBtain loans without going down-town. Room 22 Haymarket Theater Bldg.

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MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2— Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO "HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE" at ½ the usual rates. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on EAS

LABOR CUTS POLITICS OUT

PINGREE AND MAYBURY DO NOT ADDRESS THE FEDERATION.

Convention Begins in Detroit and Speeches That Had Been Prepared by the Governor and Mayor Are Side-Tracked—Report of President Gompers Criticises the War Policies and Makes Various Recommendations—Growth of Unionism.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Governor Pingree and Mayor Maybury fared alike at the hands of the Executive board of the American Federation of Labor, as neither was permitted to deliver an address of welcome to the delegates of the nineteenth convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened in this city today.

The reason for the refusal to permit the addresses which the officials had prepared to be delivered was based upon an article of the federation's constitution, which provides that no office holder or seeker can be given the floor at any convention. The article was adopted to prevent the discussion of political questions.

Both Mayor Maybury and Governor Pingree had accepted invitations to address the convention from the Detroit Central Labor assembly, the officers of which were not aware of the constitutional provision.

Shortly before 10 a. m., the time set for the opening of the convention, the two officials were informed by the Executive committee that they would not be allowed to address the meeting, and, although they were invited to be present at the opening session of the federation, both declined the invitation.

Work of the Federation.

The convention was called to order by Second Vice President James Duncan, President Samuel Gompers being unable to be present, owing to injuries received in an accident, and First Vice President P. J. McGuire did not arrive until later in the day. There were present at the opening session 194 delegates, representing 776,000 union laborers. Twenty-eight of the delegates were from Chicago.

The business of the morning session was confined to the seating of delegates and the reading of reports. Several of the delegates' credentials were contested, among them being James E. Daley, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The protest against the seating of Delegate Daley was filed by the Sprinkler Fitters' union and was based on the refusal of the Federation of Labor in Chicago to admit that union to membership. The protest was overruled and Mr. Daley was given a seat.

In his annual report, which was read by Vice President Duncan, President Gompers expressed the belief that the trusts could not be prohibited by laws. He declared that organized labor looked with equal alarm upon the rapid growth of the trusts and upon the remedies suggested by theorists. The only way that they could be successfully combated was by organization of laborers.

In the review of the year's work President Gompers dwelt on the growth of the federation. He gave the present strength of the federation as 1,500,000. In the last year, the report said, 2,264 new unions and 144,282 new members were admitted to the national organization.

What Gompers Would Have.

Among the more important of the recommendations made by the leader of organized labor were:

The abolishment of the secret session.

The maintenance of the present rate of dues.

The use of the union label and the recognition of a universal union label to be used upon all goods.

Action of the federation in regard to "militarism" in the Coeur d'Alène region in Idaho.

The continuation of the eight-hour day movement.

The establishment of central labor assemblies, State federations and Building Trades Councils.

The limitation of child labor.

Action by the National federation to secure action by Congress abolishing the issuance of injunctions during labor troubles.

The issuing of legislation to prevent the use of a "blacklist" by employers.

The International union of labor organizations.

In his annual report Mr. Gompers voiced opposition to the policy of the United States in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

A detailed report of the Secretary's work during the year was made by Frank Morrison.

The report of Treasurer John B. Lennon shows an annual income of $39,148.55 and expenditures of $30,599.55. The total cash on hand is $9,540.33.

Cannot Attend Theaters.

As the result of a boycott on all except two of the Detroit theaters the delegates to the convention will not be able to attend many entertainments while the convention is in session. The federation authorized the appointment of a special committee to try to secure a settlement of the difficulties between the theater managers and the Theatrical Employés union. The union has been locked out since August.

The appointments as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Congress are being eagerly sought after by the delegates. James Harlam and Alexander Wilkie are representing the British Trades Congress at the convention.

Seventeen regular resolutions have been printed and referred to various committees. Among these is one demanding the reduction of the standing army of the United States to 25,000. Another voices opposition to what are termed "tax title sharks."

Charles Dold, the President of the Chicago Piano Workers' union, and delegate from the Illinois State Federation of Labor, will submit a resolution condemning the finding of the State Board of Arbitration in the piano makers' lockout case.

Daniel J. Keefe, a member of the board which made the findings, is present at the convention as a delegate and will object to the convention taking any action in regard to the report of the Board of Arbitration.

Gompers on War Policies.

The reference in President Gompers' report to the policies growing out of the Spanish war follow in part:

"It may be that the wealth possessors of Cuba enjoy as large or larger liberty of action since Spanish authority has been driven from the Pearl of the Antilles, but no surprise need be felt that Cuba's workmen are not boiling over with an ebullition of joyous enthusiasm over the change which has taken place. Cuba's toilers enjoyed the right under Spanish domination to quit work, either singly or jointly, to remedy wrongs and grievances, to enforce their rights, their demands, and their hopes. Under the military rule of our country these rights have been denied them. It is not difficult to imagine that it is but a step from military rule applied to Cuba to the territory constituting the present United States of America. We have seen, as already referred to in this report, the attempt made in the Coeur d'Alène district of Idaho and elsewhere.

"The principle of self-government is being denied the Filipinos. Some have said the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. This is the same charge made against every people who have ever endeavored to achieve independence and establish self-government. The people there are entitled to the right to institute a government of their own choosing, the highest or best form of government that they can institute and maintain, and to institute it, too, without let or hindrance on the part of any nation, much less our nation, the Republic of the United States, on whose foundation stone is carved in immutable letters the declaration that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

Talks of Coercion.

"When the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was under consideration in the United States Senate, every effort was made by our imperialists and expansionists to secure its ratification. Coercion and threats of the most far-reaching character were employed to change the votes of some Senators from the opposition to to approval of the treaty. The fallacious argument then advanced was that unless the treaty was signed we would still be at war with Spain—as if Spain were longer able to contend against us. It was urged that the form of the government and the disposition of the former Spanish possessions could be disposed of later.

"Now that the treaty has been ratified, and ratified by questionable means and methods, it is declared that these islands have come to us by 'solemn treaty,' and that we are bound to take possession of them and govern them as we may deem best.

"The question of these islands and the peoples therein, the principles involved, the interests at stake, are of vital moment to us and to them; but beneath it all there is the purpose of those who have lost faith in the principles of our republic, those who have no confidence in, or reliance upon, the honor, honesty, and stability of our people and our form of government, and who aim to erect a throne of despotism upon the tomb of freedom, whose initiatory step is a large standing army, and who, with militarism rampant, hope to crush out the memory of, and the aspiration for, true liberty and freedom for all our people."

Union Veteran League Names Officers.

Camp 102, Union Veteran league, elected the following officers at the meeting last evening: Colonel, R. O'B. Burke; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles S. Wing; Major, Orrin Bates; Chaplain, the Rev. George Hoover; Quartermaster, Jeremiah Ryan; Officer of the Day, G. R. Tucker; Officer of the Guard, R. C. Knaggs.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street, 34 Washington, agents.

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A rain-proof garment is a good investment. It saves dresses and skirts, and doctors' bills as well. You can't buy a better Christmas present. The *best* styles and the *best* values are both on our 3rd floor (State St.)

Special value in Women's Blue Serge Mackintoshes, single cape, double breasted, velvet collar, at $3.50

Women's Blue Wool Serge Mackintoshes, double breasted, single cape, velvet collar, extra full sweep to the skirt, woven plaid lining, at $4.75

A very large showing of Women's Blue Serge Mackintoshes, with handsome plaid linings, at $7.50

Women's Mackintoshes, in grey cheviot and fancy mixtures, single cape, double breasted, velvet collar, handsome woven plaid linings, new and desirable styles, at $12.50

Women's Rain Coats, of blue or black Cravenette, detachable single cape, double breasted, self-covered buttons—much lighter in weight than the regular mackintosh and absolutely rain-proof—price $10.75

Girls' Blue Serge Mackintoshes, with single cape, double breasted, at $2.95

Girls' Blue Wool Serge Mackintoshes, with single cape, double breasted, detachable hood, with fancy plaid lining, at $4.75

Silk Waists Reduced.

$5.00 Black Taffeta Silk Waists reduced to $3.95.
$7.50 Black Taffeta Silk Waists reduced to $6.75.
$12.50 Black Taffeta Silk Waists reduced to $9.50.
Colored Silk Waists reduced from $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50 to $3.95.

Colored Taffeta Silk Waists, corded front, reduced from $7.75 to $5.00

Other styles reduced from $11.00 to $7.50

Silk Waists of handsome novelty silk, first price $19.50, now $12.50

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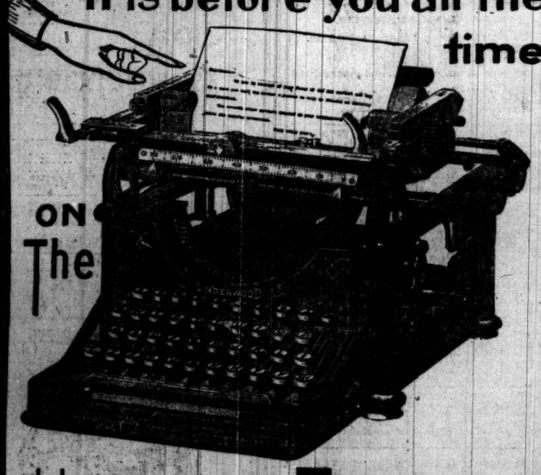

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Austrian china chop dishes, decorated and clouded with gold— 95c

5.00 for hand painted parlor lamps—with globes to match.

Austrian china fern dishes, floral decorations and tinted borders—large variety to choose from 95c

Austrian china afternoon tea set, complete with tray—an unusual bargain— 95c

Glass cigar or tobacco jar—heavy solid plated top— 39c

Decorated Austrian china cracker jars—great variety of shapes— 75c

25c for large variety of decorated china trinket boxes.

Exceptional values—acceptable Christmas gifts.

Solid silver tea spoons in fancy designs, 39c

Solid silver sugar or bon tongs— 59c

Solid silver bon bon sp'ons,

sardine forks, and cream ladles— 75c

Nickel chafing dish on nickel stand— 2.75

75c for $1.75 solid silver, heavy gold plated, richly enameled mustard, bon bon, sugar and orange spoons, oyster forks, berry forks, sardine forks, cream ladles and bouillon spoons—positively phenomenal bargains.

Solid silver tea ball— 25c

Solid silver napkin ring— 50c

Solid silver Souvenir spoons, with gold bowls—19c

America's great artware center offers unprecedented holiday bargains. The largest and most complete assortment in the world to choose from—all priced at a great saving.

Royal Vienna vases—cobalt blue, green and maroon decorations—new shapes—hand-painted medallion centers— 9.95

Hand-painted porcelain medallions, complete in gold Florentine frames— 1.95

American cut glass fruit bowls, elaborately cut, heavy solid silver mountings— 10.00

Sevres vases, 10 and 12 inches high, hand painted, mounted in French enamel & ormulu 6.95

3.95 for decorated china 8-day mantel clock—best American movement.

4.95 for French ormulu traveling or carriage clock, in case.

Holiday sale smoking jackets

Unprecedented values that are bound to make this the most successful sale of housecoats and smoking jackets ever held in Chicago. Exclusive styles—large assortment

1.00 & 1.50 for beautiful English squares, imperials, Ascots, imperial four-in-hands and puffs—also a vast assortment of the new black and white self-figured neckwear so popular at present; novelties in colored scarfs—choicest patterns and color combinations,

1.00 for $1.50 Cambridge mufflers, stripes, figures, spots, and plain colors, made of the best qualities of silk and satin—all with handsome elaborately quilted silk lining.

1.00 for $2.00 full dress shirt protectors—black satin or Ottoman silk—lined with white or colored quilted silk.

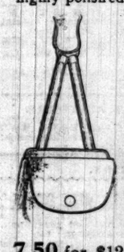
7.00 for $8.50 to $10.00 two-toned plaid house coats, the latest novelty, cloth and cord trimmed—tailored and finished equal to any custom-made coat at double the price.

Silk suspenders...1.25 for $2.00 silk suspenders, with sterling silver buckles—200 or more dozen to choose from—in black, white and fancy colors, plain opera tints, etc.—buckles guaranteed 925-1000fine.

Pocketbooks, bags, card cases, belts.

Not an item in leather goods suitable for gift giving has been overlooked. Extensive novelties from Paris, Vienna and America's foremost makers—all arranged for your choosing at prices that make this department of great interest to holiday shoppers.

2.90 for $5.00 novelty pocketbooks—unique and handsome—styles that are not obtainable elsewhere—highly polished genuine alligator.



95c for combination pocketbooks—best real seal—morocco—alligator—all leather lined—chamois lined pockets with handsome sterling silver corners—this pocketbook will compare favorable with any book sold elsewhere for $2.50.

45c for handsome chatelaine bags—the largest variety shown in Chicago—some extreme novelties as high as $45.00—for today—seal, alligator, real seal, real morocco leather—leather lined—chamois lined pockets—special holiday sale at 95c and 45c.

7.50 for $12 crocheted beaded bags—large size, German silver frames, chamois lined—a variety of handsome designs to select from.

9.50 for crocheted beaded bags—(like cut)—all the fad now—very swell—a handsome holiday gift.

Sale belts: A rare belt buying opportunity—silk belts, velvet belts, metal belts, real seal belts and patent leather belts—$1.90 down to 50c

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